The Pittsburgh Gazette.

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FIRST EDITION.

THE BEECHER TRIAL

Henry B. Claflin Again on the Stand.

Testimony of Charles Storrs.

The History of the Tripartite Agreement Reviewed.

NEW YORK, March 30, 1875.

An exceedingly great crowd gathered in the neighborhood of the Brooklyn Court room this morning. Although the morning was a beautiful spring one and thousands of people are still out of work, it is more than likely the exceptional throng was owing to the announcement that late last evening, after a long consultation with Messrs. Evarts, Porter and Shearman, at the residence of Mr. Beecher, it was decided to put Mr. Beecher on the witness stand this morning. This course, it was alleged, was made necessary by the absence of several witnesses, whom the counsel had intended to examine previous to Beecher, together with the failure of the counsel of Mr. Tilton to cross-examine some of the witnesses for the defense already presented. Every part of the court room reserved for the public was occupied promptly upon the opening of the doors, but at the formal opening of the proceedings Mr. Beecher and wife were absent. Mr. Tilton was among the early arrivals, while Mrs. Tilton and attendants were among the missing. The customary seats of these last named people were filled by other women not yet known in the case. When the usual proclamation had been made, Mr. Evarts rose and stated that a witness of importance, Mr. Henry M. Cleveland, was very sick, and was about to leave the city. He asked, therefore, that the Court should make arrangements to take his testimony, and he would like Judge Neilson to be present.

The Judge said counsel should make what arrangements might be necessary, and suggested some afternoon, which was agreed to by counsel, but the day was not fixed.

Henry B. Claflin Again on the Stand.

Henry B. Clifain was called and his examination continued. He testified: The arbitrators, James Freeland, Charles Storrs and myself, met at the time agreed on at Moulton's residence; Moulton, Bowen and Tilton were also present. Tilton made a long statement of his case occupying thirty minutes, in which he stated his grievances; when he had finished, Bowen stated his case, occupying but a few minutes; after they got through they retired, and we had a consultation; after half an hour we agreed on an award, and sent for them; Bowen, Tilton and Moulton came in; I made the announcement of

The Result of Our Deliberation.

I said we had made up our minds that they should first burn all the papers belonging to the scandal, that Bowen should pay $7,000 to Tilton and that they should sign a covenant. The papers to be burned were a letter of apology and an article in print dated January 1, 1873, besides other papers connected with the scandal. I took it to Bowen and got it signed; it was then given to Storrs, he giving it back to me with Tilton's signature. I then took it to Beecher and he signed it, after which it remained in my possession. I had a conversation with Mr. Southwick in April, 1871, in regard to taking stock in the *Golden Age*. I had a conversation with Beecher about it; he did not advise me in any way about it. I so reported to Mr. Southwick. I remember the Woodhull scandal. In the following summer I had a conversation with Frank Carpenter about

Starting a Newspaper.

We had a meeting at Bowen's house, where there were present Chas. Storrs, Frank Carpenter, Bowen and myself; the conversation was about starting a new paper; I did not subscribe for the enterprise. Tilton came to my house one night and said he had heard I called him a blackmailer; the conversation turned on his relations with Beecher.

This finished the direct examination, and Mr. Fullerton began the cross-examination. Witness testified: The first meeting I had with regard to this matter was at Moulton's in the latter part of March, 1872; there were present Moulton, Tilton, Wilkeson and myself; Bowen was absent. I think I was requested to go there by Beecher. I did not see Bowen before going there; the first meeting was on Sunday night, and I think the second was on Tuesday. I think I saw Bowen before the second meeting; at the first meeting Mr. Tilton showed me a press copy of

The Personal Statement

which he threatened to publish if Bowen did not give him satisfaction; when I saw this article I said it would be wrong to publish this, and would do harm to all parties if it were published. Wilkeson proposed that they should sign an agreement, and I agreed with him; he produced a rough draft of the agreement, which was talked over for a long time, and it was agreed that the agreement should be signed; Tilton insisted that the publication would be made unless Bowen made a settlement with him; it was said by Wilkeson and myself that Bowen would come into the settlement, and that the papers relating to the matter should be burned; Tilton did not speak of any intention of signing the paper that evening; either Mr. Wilkeson or myself made the proposition that Tilton should sign that paper; I think he made objection to some of the terms in the paper, and stated he wished it to be altered. Tilton made some suggestions as to

What He Would Sign

or what he would not sign; the paper was not in a complete form to be altered that night; Tilton said he would sign a paper drawn up by Wilkeson with his (Tilton's) suggestions incorporated, to be next meeting was on Tuesday or Wednesday, but I think the former, in Moulton's study; Wilkeson produced the paper, then in proper form; Mr. Wilkeson read the paper over to all parties who were at the former meeting; Bowen was absent; Tilton said he would

Sign it Ten Times

if Bowen would once; he thought Bowen would not sign it, but I told him he would; Moulton also expressed a doubt; Tilton said he had some reason for Bowen's not signing it, and I assigned some reasons that he would. I thought Bowen being proprietor of two newspapers, its publication would injure him; Tilton expressed his willingness to sign it; he took up a pen, and I said "You better not sign it now," as I would take the paper to Bowen and tell him that Tilton had expressed his willingness to sign it. I have no doubt that Tilton would have signed the paper had I not prevented him. I took the paper to Bowen, and left it with him. I returned to Moulton's house. They were all there. Wilkeson or Tilton said that I ought not to have left the paper, and I replied that

Bowen Should Have Time

to consider the paper. When it was proposed to have an arbitration, either by me or Tilton or Wilkeson, probably the words used were "I now propose to submit the matter to the arbitrators," but I cannot remember the language. I think Tilton agreed to this. Tilton named Chas. Storrs as an arbitrator. I think I named Mr. Freeland as the first arbitrator. I don't know who named the third man. I did not name myself. I do not remember being named at all. No papers for the arbitration were drawn up that night. There was no decision in writing to submit the matter to arbitration. The arbitrators met to hear the parties a night or two after this at the same place, Moulton, Tilton, Bowen and the arbitrators were present. The parties were

Their Own Lawyers,

and we got through quick. (Laughter.) The check was drawn immediately after the award was made. I did not lend money to Bowen, as he came the next morning to my office and said he would not need it. I do not remember anything being said about the time of depositing the check for collection. I was present when Bowen and Beecher signed the tripartite agreement. Beecher signed it last. A printed slip was attached to the agreement. I do not know whether the paper was read, but was passed around for inspection. We never went into the truth or untruth of the stories in the paper, nor did we discuss them. I do not know what became of the first draft of the tripartite agreement read by Wilkeson at the first meeting. I took

The Completed Agreement

to Wilkeson, and have not seen either of the papers since. Tilton proposed to leave the agreement when signed with Moulton, but this was objected to, and I proposed that Freeland or Storrs. I finally took the paper by agreement between Freeland and Storrs. No obligation was imposed on me as to showing it or allowing it to be copied. No person saw it while in my possession. Storrs afterwards got it. Beecher borrowed the paper one day while I had it, but returned it soon after. I think this was in April, 1872. I remember the time it was published in the newspapers. I

Know Victoria Woodhull a Little.

and have seen her on two or three occasions she called at my office, and I returned the call at her office at Broad street soon after, but I do not remember the year she had been to my house and spoken to Mrs. Claflin and she urged very much that I should be asked to call and see her. This was either in the winter or spring. I called on her some weeks or months after. I did not subscribe to her paper. She sent it to me. I am not certain if I paid for it. I did not advertise in it, but I saw an advertisement of mine in it. I went to her house once with Bowen, but do not remember the date. I know it was the week that Louis Tappen died, as Bowen came down to attend his funeral. This was about 4 in the afternoon. We went there to see some documentary evidence she had in her possession. I think it was suggested at all the meetings that the papers relating to the scandal should be burned.

Re-direct Examination.

I went to Mrs. Woodhull's at the request of her lawyers and Bowen. That was the only time I was ever in her house. I think it was at the last meeting, when the paper was finally settled and agreed upon, that the proposition was made to leave the covenant with Moulton. It was said at these meetings that the difficulties were to be settled by arbitrators. At the first two meetings Wilkeson said the difficulties between Bowen, Tilton and Beecher should be settled, and I agreed with him. Tilton said he would not settle until he got some satisfaction out of Bowen. It was the difficulties set forth in the personal statement which was to be settled by arbitration. Tilton stated in one of these conversations that he had already one suit against Bowen.

This concluded the redirect examination, and no further questions were put by the prosecution. A recess was then taken. Beecher was absent during the entire morning session, but Mrs. Beecher and her daughter-in-law came in shortly after the opening of the case and occupied their usual places. Mr. Evarts remained about half an hour, and then left the case in the hands of the remaining counsel for the defense.

Lady Telegraph Operators on the Stand.

After the recess Louisa Joanna Roeger, a young lady, took the stand and testified: I am a telegraph operator, and was so in 1873. I was in that business in New York in June of that year in the employ of the Western Union Telegraph Company. [Handed a dispatch.] I received this message, and am able to swear I received it on the 24 of June. I recognize the message by certain marks and writing upon it.

She was not cross-examined, and left the stand.

Mary C. Josephs testified: I am a telegraph operator in Peekskill, and was so on the 24 of June, 1873. I received this telegraphic dispatch there on that date.

This witness also left the stand without being cross-examined.

Testimony of a Journalist.

The next witness was George F. Williams. He testified: I am Law Editor of the New York *Herald*, and have been a journalist for eighteen years. I was at one time Managing Editor of the New York *Times*. I saw the Woodhull publication of November 24, 1872, and saw proof slips before it was produced publicly. I received proof slips of the scandal against Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

Charles Storrs on the Stand.

Charles Storrs was the next witness. He testified: I reside in Brooklyn, and have for twenty-five years. I am a commission merchant in New York for twenty-five years. I carry on business in dry goods. I have known Tilton for a dozen years, and have had friendly relations with him during that period. In 1867, 1868 and 1869 he remitted moneys to me when he was on lecturing tours. I have lunched a Delmonico's for sixteen or seventeen years, and so did Tilton. I sometimes saw Tilton two or three times a week, and sometimes oftener. We were in the habit of talking often on general affairs. I learned on the 2d of January, 1871, that he was discharged from the *Independent*. I saw Tilton that day in bishonse. I asked him if he had been discharged from the *Independent* and *Union*, and he said he was. He seemed depressed and dejected. He said he wanted me to go to Frank Moulton's with him. We went, and on the way he said Mr. Beecher and Mrs. Morse had been talking to Bowen against him, and that a lady had made some statements to Bowen against him, and that it was a case of

Joseph and Potiphar's Wife

over again; that he had put his case in Moulton's hands, and Moulton did not wish him to take any steps in the matter. When we got there, there was a conversation, in which Tilton complained of Mrs. Beecher and Mrs. Morse turning Bessie Turner against him. He said Beecher had said that he humbled himself before him (Tilton) as before his God, and he would make him do so. I expressed my sympathies for him. I met him on another occasion, when he said that his wife had charged Beecher with having made improper proposals to her, that he had told this to Beecher, and the latter had procured a retraction from her, and that Moulton had

Gone to Beecher With a Pistol

and made him surrender it. In March, 1872, Tilton called and said he had been West on a lecturing tour, where he had been coldly received. He did not understand why he was dissharged by Bowen. He showed me an article he was going to publish, and I said this was not a proper article to be published. I told him Beecher denied all the charges, and he said he knew it. This was in the article, and I called his attention also to it. I told him Bowen would do him justice, and something was said about an arbitration. I promised to see Bowen about Tilton's claim for six months' service. He left this personal statement with me to show to Bowen. I offered to show it to Bowen next night, but he said either that he knew of it or had read it. I talked with him about a settlement of Tilton's claims. I saw Tilton after this, and told him part of the conversation between Bowen and myself. I told him Bowen said he never received any such letter as that of January 1st, 1871, and that I suggested to Bowen it would be

Wise and Better to Settle

with him and avoid the scandal, and he thought not. After some talk I said I thought Bowen would settle the claims. At this time Tilton wanted to know if I would act as arbitrator for him. I acted also with Claflin and Freeland at Moulton's house. I went there with Bowen. Tilton and Moulton were there. Claflin and Freeland had not arrived, and I went for them. I advised that Beecher's matters should not be brought in, but it was afterwards understood that they should come in. Bowen and Tilton laid their cases down and withdrew. The matter was discussed, and they came in. Claflin stated that these parties were to sign the agreement.

All Papers Were to be Burnt,

and Bowen was to pay Tilton $7,000. Tilton objected to signing the paper, and wished to change it. He was finally allowed to amend it by the arbitrators. It was understood that Claflin should take the paper to Wilkeson and have it engrossed, and there was an arrangement that it should be given to one person, and not given up unless with the consent of all the parties. Bowen drew up a check for the amount. Tilton and Moulton agreed to burn the letters, but Bowen said he had none. The letter of apology and Tilton's letter of January 1st to Bowen were among the letters to be burnt. When the check was drawn it was given to Tilton, and we then separated. After this Tilton said to me that he thought Moulton was the proper custodian of that paper. This was dissented to by the other parties. A few days after the arbitration I had a conversation with Tilton and Moulton at the latter's house. Moulton said: "Sam Wilkeson thinks I burned those papers. Oh, yes! I burned them," and he laughed. Said he: "If I burned them, what would Theodore do in case of trouble?" After the publication of the Woodhull scandal, Tilton called at my house. He said it was an infamous article and contained

A Great Many Lies

about his wife and Beecher, and that he was writing a story about it; not that Beecher had not made improper proposals to his wife, but nothing criminal occurred, and that his wife was as pure as light. He spoke of having written Woodhull's Life, and that it damaged him more than $10,000. I told Tilton that Carpenter had talked with me about

Starting a Newspaper

in New York for his benefit, and having been Claflin, he was not favorably disposed towards the scheme; that Beecher was to be editor, Tilton foreign correspondent, and Carpenter was to have some office in it. They proposed to buy a paper which was in the Associated Press, and the *Express* and *Commercial Advertiser* were talked of. So was the Brooklyn *Union* and *Golden Age*. I told him all these schemes were discussed. He said Carpenter had talked to him about it. If was to be editor and Beecher have nothing to do with it. Otherwise, if it was a New York morning paper, Beecher was to be editor. Tilton told me that his father owned one share of the *Tribune* stock. He asked me at one time about selling it and investing the money in other securities. I had a communication with Tilton at Overton's after his wife left him. He said he must, now his wife having left him,

Smash Elizabeth and Beecher.

I said I was sorry, and that this was unfortunate. In August, 1874, I was sent for to Moulton's house by Woodruff. I went there and had an interview with Moulton up stairs. Moulton laughed, and said he did not know that I would come to see a blackmailer. He also said Beecher had confessed his adultery to him, and that if his advice had been followed it would have been better. He also said "Your brother must not sign the report of the committee until I be cross examined, or I will make another statement." He said he had been Reecher's friend until he called him a blackmailer, but that now Beecher had got to look out for himself. This was on August 28th. Moulton had been down East before this interview. I do not remember Tilton charging his wife with adultery with Beecher, except on indirence. In a conversation with me in 1871 or 1872 he talked of suing a party for having said his wife had committed adultery with Beecher. After the termination of a certain lawsuit against Moulton last year, December 18, 1874, he sent for me to come and see him. I went, and had a conversation with him. He said Beecher was a liar, and used other words in substance. He said also that he was a libertine.

The Court here adjourned. It is believed that Beecher will be on the witness stand to-morrow.

SECOND EDITION

FROM EUROPE.

A German Bishop Requested to Resign.

The Importation of American Potatoes Into France Prohibited.

GERMANY.

The Royal Museum.

NEW YORK, March 30.—A correspondent of the *Tribune* writing from Berlin says that as a matter of current interest to the art world, the threatened retirement of Count Usedom, Director of the Royal Museum, may be mentioned. The motive, or alleged motive, of this step is the want of the necessary independence in the discharge of his duties. Any one who is at all familiar with the state of art cultivation at the Prussian court—a court where a mounted soldier, in any metal, is considered the highest type of art, and where the prevailing grade of cultivation is as low as among the Wallenstein Generals—can very well understand why Count Usedom enjoyed so limited a degree of authority. It is hard work to arrange properly a museum where relics of Frederick the Great are as sacred as pieces of the cross in Rome, and where statues by Degas are treated as masterpieces of plastic art.

The Bishop of Breslau Requested to Resign.

BERLIN, March 30.—Dr. Henry Feorster Prince, Bishop of Breslau, has been summoned to resign his Bishopric because he promulgated a Papal encyclical against ecclesiastical laws.

Conference of Bishops at Fulda.

The conference of Roman Catholic Bishops at Fulda is held with closed doors. The object of the meeting is to discuss and issue a pastoral letter concerning the bill before the Prussian Diet withdrawing State grants from the Church.

SPAIN.

Petition of General Concha.

MADRID, March 30.—General Concha, late Captain General of Cuba, has addressed a petition to the King, accusing General Jovellar, his predecessor as Captain General, and the new Minister of War of being the cause of the lack of discipline in the Spanish army on that island; also censuring the conduct of General Jovellar as Minister of War. The petition has created a profound sensation. The newspapers are compelled to maintain silence in regard to it.

FRANCE.

The Importation of American Potatoes Prohibited.

PARIS, March 30.—A decree has been issued for prohibiting the importation of American potatoes, or sacks or barrels in which they had been packed. This is done to provide against the introduction of the Colorado beetle.

Excommunication of Old Catholics.

PARIS, March 30.—The *Universe* publishes a Papal encyclical renewing the excommunication pronounced against the Old Catholics of Switzerland, and censuring the authorities for protecting them.

GREAT BRITAIN.

Obituary.

DUBLIN, March 30.—Jno. Martin, member of Parliament for Meath, is dead, aged 63. He had been ailing for some time, and became seriously ill in consequence of the excitement produced by the recent death of John Mitchel, who was his brother-in-law.

POTTSVILLE, PA.

Meeting of Miners to Form a Combination—Two Associations Unite for Mutual Protection—A Suspension of Work Threatened at Shamokin.

POTTSVILLE, PA., March 30.—A meeting of the Miners and Laborers Benevolent Association and Mechanics and Workingmen's Society was held in this city to-day for the purpose of organizing and forming a combination for mutual protection. Twenty-three districts were represented. President John F. Welsh, of the Miners Association, was in the chair. There was a full representation of both organizations.

John Liney, President of the Miners National Association of the United States, came here from Cleveland on business connected with the above meeting, and reported that he favors the alliance.

The following resolutions were adopted unanimously:

Resolved, That we hereby agree to form an alliance for the mutual protection and general benefit of all, and each organization preserve its individual character and charter.

Resolved, That the Miners and Laborers Benevolent Association and Mechanics and Workingmen's Benevolent Association be governed by the same rules now governing the executive committee of the M. and L. B. A., and entitled to the same representation *pro rata*.

Resolved, That the M. and L. B. A. and M. and W. B. A. do work in harmony and shall each other in their struggles, trials, struggles and difficulties, both morally and financially, until justice is done both.

A dispatch from Shamokin this evening states that the miners continue joining the Miners' Union organized here on Tuesday, and it is supposed that they will suspend work in all mines soon. Unusual quiet prevailed throughout this region to-day, and the laboring associations here deprecate the acts of violence committed at Hazelton yesterday by their co-workmen.

FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 30, 1875.

Appointments to Office.

David Stewart is appointed Internal Revenue Storekeeper for the Fourth District of Iowa, and Samuel T. Houghton for the Fifth Kentucky. Samuel B. Price was appointed Gauger for the Fourth Iowa, and Thos. Sykes for the Fifth Tennessee.

The President to-day appointed A. C. Barstow, of Rhode Island, to be a membe of the Board of Indian Peace Commissioners under the act approved April 10, 1869.

Withdrawing Legal Tenders.

The Secretary of the Treasury to-day directed the Treasurer to withdraw from the available currency balance of the Treasury $1,487,000 legal tenders, and that they be canceled and destroyed, the amount being 80 per cent. of the additional circulation issued to national banks the present month. Until further redemptions under the act providing therefor are ordered, the amount of United States notes outstanding and to be issued as circulating medium shall not exceed $379,226,000.

HAZELTON, PA.

A Mob of Miners Marches on the Town—A Catholic Priest Persuades them to Disperse.

HAZELTON, March 30.—Telegrams from Audenried state that an armed band of miners is on the march for this place. They compel others to join them as they proceed, and intend to visit Treskow and Beaver Meadow, gathering new recruits. The streets are thronged with excited citizens, discussing the situation. Burgess Uimer has been appealed to to meet the miners before their arrival here and remonstrate against them entering the town.

Evening.—The mob which left Audenried this morning for this place was intercepted at Beaver Meadow mines by Father Warren, a Catholic priest of Audenried, who persuaded them to disperse and return to their homes. The Hungarians have thus escaped a second invasion, which threatened serious consequences, and everything is now quiet.

THE BLACK HLLS.

Interlopers Requested to Leave Immediately.

CHICAGO, March 30.—An order will be issued from General Sheridan's headquarters to-morrow, enclosing a communication from the Interior Department in relation to the Black Hills country. After referring to the appointment of a geologist to explore that region, and the desire of the Government to extinguish the Indian title if gold exists there, the Secretary says that the Department of the Interior has recently obtained information leading to the belief that the trespassers now in the [illegible] under the success of any negotiations. [illegible] requested that the Military Department [illegible] interlopers to leave immediately, and notify them that a refusal to do so will lead to their expulsion by military force.

CANADA.

Abortionists Sentenced to be Hanged.

BROCKVILLE, ONT., March 30.—W. G. Greaves and Dr. E. B. Sparham, on trial here for murder in causing the death of Miss Sophie E. Burnham on the 28th of December last by performing an abortion, were to-day found guilty and sentenced to be hanged on the 23d of June next. Greaves was the seducer, and was with Dr. Sparham when the abortion was performed.

THE LATEST NEWS.

Condensed Telegrams from All Quarters.

—Ireland and the North of England will be represented at the Centennial Exhibition.

—Four fine bridges have been swept away by the ice and high water on the Elkhorn river, in Nebraska. Further damage is apprehended.

—Near Frankfort, Ky., on Monday, three negro women, ex-convicts, got into a quarrel. Two women finally held the third and cut her eighteen times with a razor.

—The President and Mrs. Grant, Colonel and Mrs. Fred Grant, and Mr. and Mrs. Sartoris leave Washington this morning for New York. The President will not return before Saturday.

—Lumbering on the La Have river, in Nova Scotia, will be brisk this spring. It is calculated that 34,000,000 feet will be driven to Bridgewater if the freshets are of the ordinary character.

—The trustees of the Lick fund in San Francisco held a meeting on Monday to discuss Lick's revocation. They will take no active steps at present, but assert their determination not to resign their trust.

—A dispatch from Astoria, Oregon, says the heaviest gale ever experienced there raged on Sunday morning. The British bark Corsica dragged her anchors and went ashore. The New York ship Ida Lilly drifted towards shore and ran into the Corsica, damaging both considerably. Many minor casualties are reported.

—Axley Harrison, a farmer residing four miles west of Muncie, Ind., was shot on Sunday night while sitting beside his fire. The assassin was outside the house, and from the tracks visible he had been there some time. Several balls penetrated Harrison's head, and he died about five hours afterward. Suspicion fastened upon one Snell, who had been visiting Harrison's daughter and had been forbidden the house. He was arrested and is still in custody.

—Several years ago a man named Jacobs was killed by a train on the Louisville & Nashville Railroad. The accident occurred in Hardin county, Ky. His father instituted a suit against the company for damages in that county. A change of venue was obtained to Larue county, when, upon the trial, the jury returned a verdict of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. The judgment was reversed and a new trial ordered. On Monday the company compromised and settled the case by the payment to the father of Jacobs of $7,500. This ends a trial remarkable for the length of time which it has consumed, the persistence with which it has been prosecuted and defended, and the large judgment rendered against the company in the first instance.

NEW ORLEANS.

The General Appropriation Bill Altered After It was Passed by the Legislature.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—The General Appropriation bill approved by the Governor, and promulgated in the *Republican* of to-day, is denounced by Lieut. Governor Antoine and Speaker Hahn, in a communication to the Secretary of State, as a gross, unwarrantable and criminal act of forgery, and is not the act certified and signed by them. They request the Secretary of State to revoke and annul the promulgation of said act, and the Attorney General to take steps to find the guilty parties and have them prosecuted with the utmost rigor of the laws. The changes made in the original appropriations show a decrease of several items of over $137,000, and an increase of other items of $11,400. Senator Wharton, chairman of the Finance Committee, certifies that he compared the bill as published in the *Republican* with the bill passed by both Houses and with the bill as signed by the Speaker and President of the Senate, and that the statement is correct as to changes and alterations so far as the figures and amount are concerned.

A Civil Rights Case.

In the Civil Rights case against Robbins, clerk of the steamboat Seminole, refusing cabin passage to Louis Chevalier and wife, the United States Commissioner sent Robbins before the Circuit Court under one hundred dollars bond.

TEXAS.

The Border Raids by Mexicans—Report of the Commander of Fort Brown.

NEW ORLEANS, March 30.—General Augur's attention having been attracted to the Associated Press telegrams published yesterday giving reports of Mexican raids into Texas, and being still in command of that territory, he telegraphed to the commandant Port of Brown, at Brownsville, as to the truth of these reports, and received the following reply:

There are many reports of raids on the ranches in the vicinity of Corpus Christi and a threatened attack upon that place. Some parties have been murdered, houses and burned, and some people have been killed and some taken prisoners. The prisoners are reported to have escaped. These marauders have been driven from the vicinity of Corpus Christi by the citizens in pursuit. I have sent all my mounted force to intercept the robbers, and General Hatch has sent troops for the same purpose. Many depredations have been committed, along the river on this point of late, and several persons have been killed. I believe these robbers are Mexicans, and that most of them are from the other side of the river. There are probably several parties out for stealing cattle and robbing ranches. There is no reliable information as to the numbers.

(Signed) H. POTTER,
Col. 24th Infantry commanding.

MAUCH CHUNK.

Armed Miners Visiting the Collieries—50,000 Bags of Flour for the Needy.

MAUCH CHUNK, March 30.—Nearly one hundred and fifty armed raiders were in procession to-day, and visited Yorktown, Spring Mountain, Andenried, Beaver Meadow, Jeanesville and other collieries on the scooting expedition, and made all persons stop who were engaged on dead work. No one was injured and no damage done.

It is reported that 50,000 bags of flour were purchased for the miners in the Lehigh region last week with funds of the W. B. Association, and is now distributed to the neighborhoods of Audenried and Beaver Meadow, whence it will be distributed to those in need throughout this and adjoining regions.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, D. C., March 31, 1875

Probabilities for To-day.

For the Middle States, cloudy to warmer weather, easterly to southerly winds, and falling barometer, followed by light rains during the night.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK, March 30, 1875.

A Murderer Resentenced to be Hanged.

Michael Murphy, for the murder of Mrs. Hughes, at Nannet, Rockland county, on the 19th of April, 1874, was to-day resentenced to be hanged on the 16th of May next. Murphy protested his innocence.

PRESBYTERIAN.

Meeting of the Presbytery of Monongahela.

The Monongahela Presbytery of the U. P. Church met yesterday morning at the Eleventh U. P. Church, Rev. W. H. Knox, pastor, corner of Wylie avenue and Devilliers street.

The session was called to order by the Rev. Dr. Grier, and was opened by prayer.

After the approval of the minutes, the Rev. J. M. Johnston, of the Fifth Church, was chosen Moderator, for the ensuing year.

The Rev. Wm. Donaldson was received into the Presbytery on certificate from the Presbytery of New Caledonia, N. Y.

The resignation of the Rev. W. B. Shaw as pastor of the Noblestown church was presented and accepted.

A petition for privilege to organize a new congregation at Ormond Hall, South Side was placed on the file.

Licenses to preach the Gospel were granted to W. B. Shaw and James B. Sands, theological students in the second year.

Rev. Dr. W. J. Reid was unanimously appointed as Financial Agent of the Presbytery and Rev. T. H. Hanna as Superintendent of Missions, the nominations to be submitted to the General Assembly.

After the transaction of business of no public interest, the Presbytery adjourned.

A General Assortment

Of parlor, dining-room, chamber and library suites, at close prices, at No. 169 Smithfield street.

L. L. LYTLE & CO.,
Successors to T. B. Young & Co.

Rising Sun Butter Biscuit are of superior quality. Ask your grocer for them.

BREVITIES.

Paragraphic Pencilings of Passing Events.

····Carpet-shaking time has arrived.

····Judge White's opinion of William 54 is generally endorsed by the Bar.

····The attendance at the Teachers' Institute is not as large as it should be.

····Business is brisk at the Union Depot. Travel on the railroads is increasing.

····There is not a single case of small pox on the South Side, so says the health officer.

····Kite time is here, and the telegraph wires and tree-tops are beautifully ornamented.

····The work of improving McClure avenue in Allegheny was recommenced by the coutractors yesterday.

····The funeral of Mr. W. J. Anderson took place yesterday afternoon from Trinity Church, and was largely attended.

····The information against Austin, Fitzgerald and Beamer for keeping a gambling house has mysteriously disappeared.

····The Executive Committee of the American branch of the Evangelical Alliance has decided to hold the biennial session of the Alliance in this city next October.

····A stable located on Second alley, near James street, Allegheny, was damaged by fire yesterday morning to the extent of $200. It was owned by a man nam ed Burhardt.

····Several hundred puddlers were out on parade yesterday, having a jubilee over the resumption of the mills in the New Castle and Shenango valleys at from $6 to $6.25 per ton for boiling.

····A bill in equity was filed in the Common Pleas Court No. 1 yesterday by Jackson Stilley against Sampson, Margaret, Jeremiah, John and Francis Stilley and others, asking for a partition of some eighty acres of land in Jefferson township.

····Messrs. Dilworth, Porter & Co., of the South Side, have made arrangements to bring on a large number of colored puddlers to work in their mill. The men will be here in a few days, and the firm is now engaged in prepairing accommodations for them.

····The annual election for officers of Tancred Commandery, No. 48, held Monday night, resulted as follows: Samuel Harper, E. C. Charles C. Baer, General. Geo. C. Oliver, C. G. L. McIntosh, Treasurer. T. Wightman, Recorder. A. V. Coale, S. W. Benj. Darlington, J. W. H. D. Rutton, W.

····Those who are now overhauling their households may find, among other things which they can spare, some old books. Such volumes would be acceptable additions to the library at the jail. There is a great need for good books to keep this library up, and it will be a good way of putting an old book where it will do the most good to send it to Chaplain Dermott for this library.

····We have received from Prof. S. P. Langley a pamphlet copy of his article published in the current issue of the "American Journal of Science and Art," entitled "On the comparison of certain theories of solar structure, with observations." The article is full of information and gives evidence of that wide sweep of thought and accurate scientific knowledge, which has given Prof. Langley such a wide fame.

····The locomotive of the express train coming to Pittsburgh on the Connellsville railroad ran into a land slide near South Hampton, about twenty miles this side of Cumberland, at an early hour yesterday morning, throwing it completely over on its side and killing the engineer, John Crawford, almost instantly, and scalding the firemen, James Roberts, slightly. The engineer leaves a wife and two children. The train, which is due here at 10:40 yesterday morning, did not arrive until evening.

····It is Mr. C. Mintz of Charles Mintz & Co., cornice workers, of Allegheny has disappeared. It is alleged that he presented indorsed paper at the Manchester Savings Bank in Allegheny, and received the money upon it, the names of the indorsers being forgeries. From the following persons he borrowed the sums attached to their names before starting: Mr. Fiefitch, a former partner, $800; Christ Klicker, an Eighth ward contractor, $400; Chas. Weitherhausen, notary public, $250; a deaf and dumb man in his employ, 250, besides leaving his partner Mr. Hofleister without any cash to carry on the business.

····There was a little breeze in the Verona Borough Council meeting held on Monday evening. Mr. G. W. Camp, a citizen of the borough, was present, and objected to a proposed expenditure of $15,000 to build a town hall and lock-up. Some words passed between the Councilmen and Mr. De Camp, when matters assumed a belligerent phase, he drew a weapon, and the others followed suit. Just here the story gets hazy. One side asserts that Mr. De. C. was ejected; the other side say he peacefully meandered away when he got ready. The air was sulphurous for a while, however, but peace now reigneth.

····Allegheny county is looking up, and can now boast of a fast horse. The celebrated horse "Washington Hambletonian," formerly owned by A. Whipple, and by him called "Dexter," afterward owned by the Washington Stock Farm Company, of Meadville, Pa., has been purchased by the Messrs. McFarland, of Shirland. The writers on the American Trotting Horse, foremost among whom is J. H. Wallace, author of the *American Stud Book* and the *Trotting Register*, affirm that "Messenger" was the fountain head of the trotting gait. Of the two hundred and seven sons of Rysdyk's "Hambletonian," whose pedigrees are given in the *Trotting Register*, only five have more "Messenger" blood than "Washington Hambletonian." Robert Bonner and the owner of "Goldsmith Maid" may now look to their laurels,

PERSONAL.

***Prof. McCabe manages the music at the Teachers' Institute.

***Charlotte Cushman is a child who has seen sixty-three Summers.

***Professor Fradenburgh is never in his Normal condition except when mixing in educational matters.

***J. McClintock Creighton, Esq., of Blairsville, Superintendent of the West Penn Railroad, arrived in the city yesterday.

***Deputy State Superintendent Curry has such a luxuriant growth of black whiskers that they hide all signs of a mouth, until he opens it.

***J. K. Hyndman edits *The Institute*. Judging from his personal about Prof. John Davis he is a rare bird, notwithstanding the fact that he is also a hind.

***Mr. W. O. Hughart, formerly President of the Connellsville Railroad, and now President of the Grand Rapids and Indiana Railroad, was in the city yesterday.

***Rev. Dr. Pearson and wife celebrated the tenth anniversary of their marriage on Monday. The "Tin Wedding" was largely attended and greatly enjoyed by the friends of the happy pair.

***Rev. David Kemmerer, of Wooster, Ohio, was the first pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Church, this city, his ministry commencing in 1833. He is still hale and hearty.

***Gen. R. Biddle Roberts, now a prominent merchant of Chicago, Ill., but formerly of Pittsburgh, was in the city yesterday. He was called here to attend the obsequies of his brother-in-law, Mr. A. J. Anderson.

***Horace Fox, the proprietor of the famous summer resort at Chatauqua Lake, is arranging with Seth Green a plan for thoroughly restocking the lake with fish. Mr. Fox is making great improvements in anticipation of the summer season.

AMUSEMENTS.

Pittsburgh Opera House.

"Whose Wife" was repeated last night, with Miss Ada Gray sustaining the leading *role*, which is a dual one, and quite exacting in its demand for intense emotional acting. It will be produced again at the matinee this afternoon, and to-night "Charity" will be played, with Miss Gray in the character of *Ruth Tredgett, the Tramp*. This is said to be her best personation.

The Centennial Tea Party.

Next week, on Wednesday, Thursday and Friday evenings and at a matinee on Saturday, the long talked of Ladies' Centennial Tea Party takes place, and we feel perfectly safe in assserting that it will be the grandest event of its kind, growing out of the Centennial interest, west of the Alleghenies.

Charlotte Cushman.

The farewell readings of Miss Cushman, at Library Hall, on Friday evening and Saturday afternoon, will be the last she will ever give in this city, and those who desire to see her, and she has many friends here, will doubtless avail themselves of this final opportunity. The sale of seats commences this morning at Hale's music store.

Dora.

Seats for the entertainment on Saturday night by the O. B. Doud Dramatic Association can be purchased at Kleber's, on Wood street. "Dora" is the play to be produced. The proceeds are to go to the Ladies' Relief Association.

Trimble's Varieties.

This is now the only variety theater in Pittsburgh, and recognizing that fact the manager aims to keep its reputation up to the standard by securing the best talent that can be procured.

ARRIVAL.

Arrival of Lonsberry.

Last evening two United States Detectives arrived in this city with Lonsberry, the alleged murderer of Col. Butler, in custody. He was brought in on the 8:20 train from the East over the P. R. R., and was taken off the car at Thirty-third street, and was conveyed from there to the county jail. This was done in order to avoid the crowd which was awaiting his arrival at the Union Depot.

Dunlap's Fifth Avenue Silk Hat

At Fleming & Oglevee's, 139 Wood street.

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With the opening of an other season we announce the receipt of a complete assortment of Spring Goods, WOMENS', MISSES' AND CHILDREN'S, MENS', BOYS' AND YOUTH'S BOOTS, SHOES AND BROGANS.

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Of Pittsburgh, Allegheny City and Allegheny County.

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WEDNESDAY, MARCH 31, 1875.

BONDS at Frankfort 99¼.

PETROLEUM at Antwerp 30f.

GOLD closed in New York yesterday at 115.

SPINNER actually retires June 30th, and New succeeds him as Treasurer, July 1st.

THE Prince of Wales is again sick, a redevelopment of his old disease at Landringham.

BUTLER, it seems, is counsel for King, as against the movement to indict him in the District of Columbia. He thus needs the best ability he can command to save him from the grasp of the law.

THE canvass in Connecticut is being vigorously urged by both parties, and the contest promises to be close and severe. It is now conceded that the probabilities are closely balanced between the two parties.

A THOROUGH geological examination of the Black Hills region is to be made under the authority of the Department of the Interior. It has the double object of ascertaining whether gold really abounds in that region, and what is the probable value of the land. The Indians are said to be anxious to sell their titles to the land, and hence the effort to have the subject properly and finally settled.

THE revocation of the deed of trust, by James Lick, of California, by which he placed a large amount of property at the disposal of certain gentlemen for the purpose of carrying into effect certain benevolent designs, seems to have excited suspicion that the eccentric gentleman has reconsidered, and will not give effect to his plans. The real object seems to be to save litigation, and to more satisfactorily carry out the design.

THE miners' troubles in the anthracite region are on the increase, and fears are entertained of serious results. At several places in the Mauch Chunk region the miners who were peaceably pursuing their work were forced to leave the mines by the rioters, and thus the force was swelled to considerable proportions. The troubles have not yet reached a point that admits of military interference, but much excitement and grave fears prevail.

A FORCE of laborers was actively at work yesterday, cleaning out the gutters, and preparing the mud in our streets for removal. This, we hope, may be accepted as the beginning of the work of putting our city in proper condition not to be unfavorably affected by the warm weather of Spring. There was need for work of this character, as it is undeniable that there is a large amount of dangerous sickness prevailing in the city at the present time.

THE invasion of the Texas frontier by armed bands of Mexicans, for purposes of robbery and murder, will bring up again the question of annexing portions of that territory, as a means of protection. It is evident that a cruel and blood-thirsty element exists on the Mexican frontier, and must be controlled by some power. The Mexican authorities seem unequal to it, and hence the proposal to care for them by bringing them under the control of our Government.

A STIMULUS has been imparted to the Romans which will lead to the development of extraordinary energy in diverting the Tiber from its course. It is declared that in the mud, at the bottom of the river, is great wealth, not merely in the precious metals, but in works of art, and even sacred symbols used in the churches. The hope of gain is put forth, in addition to other influences, to call forth energy and activity. Thus the inspiration is gradually rising, and the Tiber may yet be brought under control.

SAMUEL WELLERS' theory of defence, an *alibi*, seems to be determined upon to break down Mrs. Moulton's testimony. At one of the dates mentioned by her, Beecher was proven to be in Massachusetts, and now at another, he was, according to the evidence of persons on his farm, at Peekskill. Thus in at least two instances he was comfortably out of the way at the time when he was said to be engaged in making very important communications to one and another of the parties interested in the prosecution.

THE arrest and release of Story, in Chicago, for articles published in his paper, severely reflecting on several members of the Grand Jury, seem to have occasioned considerable excitement. It was certainly absurd in a Judge to arrest an editor for articles published criticising a Grand Jury, after it had done its work. Had these articles been published while the Jury was in session, there would have been a semblance of reason in the commitment of the editor for contempt. The opportunity the affair gave, however, for an expression of public opinion, served a very useful purpose.

THE New York press distrust the Legislature, and believe it is merely trifling with the Canal Ring revelations, intending to control affairs in the interest of the Ring, if at all possible. This fear of the members is based on the idea that they are, as a rule, in affiliation with the Ring. The Legislature assumes to doubt the revelations made by the Governor, and proposes to find out whether the Ring is really corrupt, before taking measures to correct it. This is a mere subterfuge for gaining time, and so of putting aside the entire business. It is a little singular that the Democratic press of the country take little or no interest in the subject. The *Post* is silent concerning it.

THE attempt is being made, in several "independent" papers, to create the impression that President Grant will put forward Senator Conkling as his successor in the Presidency. It is amusing to notice what absurd ideas are thus advanced, from time to time. President Grant, as a rule, keeps posted as to the drift of sentiment within the party, and is far from likely to be captured by the royal Conkling. We doubt if the President takes any part in the movement to nominate the next President. At any rate, the people will control that little matter. The time has gone by when a few politicians can foist on the party any person they may happen to choose. Lincoln and Grant were the people's candidates, and if present indications are borne out Blaine will be the choice of the people in 1876. He is not merely popular, but available,—far more so than Conkling. He is possessed of a particularly good record, and is a shrewd and vigorous manager. His career in Congress is of the best, and the Speakership was administered by him with rare fidelity and success. His course during the past session of Congress was singularly praiseworthy and judicious. Altogether he is a very available candidate for the Presidency.

SPECIMENS OF FOSSILS.

The Geological Survey of the State of Pennsylvania under Prof. H. D. Rogers, about twenty years ago, first revealed to the world the inexhaustible wealth of our soil. No surveys rivalling this in importance have ever been made in this country, and the work earned for its author a well deserved fame. But twenty years is a long time when measured by the rapid strides which science makes now-a-days, and it is therefore with great pleasure we saw the important labor of making a second and exhaustive examination committed about a year ago to the charge of Prof. Leslie, of the University of Pennsylvania.

Our interest in this subject has just been revived by receiving from Mr. James M. Curdy, of Melissadale, Butler county, a package containing some specimens of fossils, which he has discovered in a bed of limestone twenty feet thick, and four feet below the surface. As is well known, the geologist views these evidences of former life with the greatest interest, for they are to him evidences of the wonderful changes through which our earth has gone. Now a certain locality which is dry land and habitable, was perhaps several times either under water as the bed of an ocean, or elevated to be the summit of a mountain.

These specimens of Mr. Curdy's are all unusually distinct and clean casts. We notice among them corals, crinoids, &c., and of the latter many stems of *encrinus liliiformis*, also shells of mollusks such as *pentamora*, *spirifors*, and several members of the Brachiopod group. Of course since these creatures all lived under the water, and salt water at that, they point to a time when Butler county and all this part of the State lay far down in the green cool depths of the ocean: before the coal had begun to be formed, and it is needless to add, before man's advent on this earth.

An intelligent interest in geology like that shown by this gentleman, is the very best preparation our people can have for undertaking the work now carried on by Prof. Leslie, and for enabling them to take advantage of the stores of mineral wealth which Providence has placed at their feet.

THE DECISION APPEALED.

Councils have wisely determined that the opinion of Judge White shall be promptly tested in the Supreme Court, and the Constitutionality of Bill No. 54 promptly ascertained. That the decision was too sweeping, in that it even denied the right of the Legislature to so classify cities that Philadelphia and Pittsburgh should each constitute a class, we entertain no doubt. If the power to classify exists at all, it is within the province of the Legislature to use its pleasure as to the limit of classification. If the power to classify does not exist, then cities could be designated by name. As we understand it, special legislation is distinguished from general legislation, in that the one is for private and individual advantage, and the other for the general welfare. Cities are certainly parts of the general public, and, therefore, legislation for their government is, clearly and conclusively, general legislation. The mere fact that under the classification there is but one city of a given class, does not, in the least, alter or change this fact. Therefore, as we stated yesterday, we do not accept as reliable that part of Judge White's decision, which assumes that because there is but a single city of a given class, all legislation referring to it is special, and hence unconstitutional. This is not what special legislation means, and if the doctrine thus presented is accepted, all legislation with reference to either Pittsburgh or Philadelphia, enacted at the two sessions of the Legislature since the new Constitution was adopted, is unconstitutional, and therefore void. Certainly this part of the decision will not stand.

Reply is made to that part of the decision which denies the power of the Legislature to impose extra judicial duties on the Judges, that the Constitution only prohibits this so far as the Supreme Court is concerned, and that the Judges already exercise, in a number of instances, the appointing power. This is true. Judge White did not rest his decision, on this point, on the express language of the Constitution, but on the general tenor of both the National and State Constitutions, which, so far as they do give expression on the subject, are inimical to the conferment of extra judicial duties on the Judges of the Courts. By parity of reasoning, if Congress cannot do this, as regards United States Judges, or the Legislature as regards State Supreme Judges, neither can it be done toward Common Pleas Judges. This is the point he makes. Further, the mere fact that the Judges voluntarily accept such duties does not prove that they can be forced upon them. There is no Constitutional inhibition of their appointing Assessors under the law passed,—this being a matter of choice; but the claim is, that there is no constitutional requirement that they shall accept such duties,—no power given the Legislature to impose them. Hence the fact that they are performing duties of a similar character under old legislation, does not establish a precedent for the extension of those powers under the new Constitution.

Our presumption is, that the real difficulty was that feature of the new law which gave the Common Pleas Courts appellate jurisdiction over the assessments for taxes. Had it been merely a question of appointment, the judges would probably have made them, as the easiest method of meeting the case; but along with it came the duty of practically supervising assessments for the city,—an onerous, perplexing duty, in no way allied to judicial proceedings, and likely to seriously interfere with the regular duties of the Courts. We can readily see that the motive which prompted the conferment of this duty on the Courts was in every way praiseworthy. We have had bitter, undiscriminating, and generally outrageous charges, that the duty of assessing property was being corruptly performed. It was proposed to meet this by giving the right of appeal to the judges of the Courts,—men who have the confidence of the public, and who, as Judicial officers, may be supposed to be above the passions and prejudices that are so freely charged against persons in political life. We regret that this laudable idea could not be given effect. But the attempt to do it argues a spirit of fairness toward our taxpayers that should not be overlooked. Still, it would, undoubtedly, be burthensome to the Courts. We hope, however, that this idea of lifting our tax assessments out of the influence of politics will not be overlooked, in any future measures that may be taken.

The point is further made against the decision, that in bills relating to cities, all subjects germane to city government have hitherto been included, and that as a supplement is merely an addition to the original bill, therefore the same course can properly be pursued in the supplement. There is force in this reasoning. Yet it is to be remembered that the decision of Judge White, while it was aimed at the supplement, also included the idea that an original bill could not be loaded with a multiplicity of subjects. There is a lack of clearness in the Constitution, on this point, that can only be determined by judicial interpretation. Rigidly applied, the constitutional rule would require a new bill for every subject legislated upon, unless everything were specified in the title. Thus a bill for organizing a system of government for a city, covering, as it must necessarily do, a multiplicity of subjects, would be impossible. Yet as these many items would all be germane to the general subject, we do not see that these would be a violation of the Constitution in thus including them all in one bill, under a general title; and if so, the same thing could be done in a supplement. The object aimed at in the rule referred to, was to prevent the smuggling into bills subjects foreign to, and even in contravention of their titles. It was to prevent fraudulent legislation. We do not see that the supplement under mention is open to this criticism. While there are some half dozen subjects, and therefore, a technical violation of the Constitution, all of those items are germane to the general title, and none of them are fraudulent. Yet we do not doubt, for a moment, that the portion of the bill, forcing the Judges to have appellate jurisdiction over the tax assessments is unconstitutional; but that this will carry down all other parts of the bill, admits of question. We therefore hope that the subject will be promptly carried to the Supreme Court, and ably argued, that a final decision may be had.

POLITICAL.

THE Ohio Republican Convention has been called to meet on June 2.

THE Ohio Legislature has adjourned *sine die*. The resolutions for submitting amendments to the judicial article of the Constitution, and a license clause, were both defeated.

THE Louisville *Courier-Journal* asserts that the Democrats will run a straight ticket in 1876, and that, were the selection to be made immediately, Tilden and Hendricks would probably be the candidates.

AT the election in Vineland, N. J., on the 23d inst., the vote on the question of license or no license was 21 in favor and 749 against, and yet we somehow got the idea that Vineland was a town where unbounded license was the order.

IF the Ohio Legislature adjourns *sine die* on Tuesday, it goes out with the nastiest record in the history of the State, and the ammunition furnished the Republicans for the next campaign will be of the greatest variety and quality.—*Cin. Commercial.*

THE Democratic State Convention of Rhode Island, met on Saturday, and nominated Charles R. Cutler, of Warren, for Governor; John B. Pierce, for Lieutenant Governor; Charles E. Gorman, for Attorney General, and Philip Rider, for General Treasurer.

THE Delaware Legislature has adjourned *sine die*. The bill passed to meet the Civil Rights bill does not mention color, but provides that hotel keepers, railroad companies, steamboat owners and others may provide separate accommodation for any class of persons obnoxious to other customers or passengers.

How the cloven foot comes out when the Democracy have to pass on the record of a soldier. The Democratic party all the country over declares against General Hancock for the Presidency because he is a soldier, but seats ninety Confederate soldiers in Congress at one election. It makes all the difference in the world with that party whether a man fights for or against his country.—*Phila. Press.*

PERSONAL.

JEFF. DAVIS is living with his niece, Mrs. Stamps, at New Orleans.

MRS. HAHN, of Baltimore, has lost a third child from her quartet of babies.

THE funeral of Hon. John Hickman took place on Saturday at West Chester.

THE great wife monopolist is the latest title Brigham Young has acquired in this progressive age.

GEN. JOHN C. FREMONT has decided to take up his permanent residence in Virginia City, Nevada.

IT is said that Fred. Grant contemplates resigning his position in the army and entering the banking business.

HERRMANN, the prestidigitateur, was married on Saturday, by Mayor Wickham, at the New York City Hall, to an English lady.

A PROMINENT Boston clergymen has been presented with a check for $14,000 by a few of his parishioners to pay off a mortgage on his house.

THE late Miss Choate, daughter of Rufus Choate, had by inheritance that rare gift, a rich, tender, melodious voice. Her speech was music itself.

MOODY, the revivalist, is said by a London writer to have a shrewdness and a presence of mind, a very familiar style, and a good deal of Yankee *sangfroid*.

AND now they are comparing Tilton to Lord Byron—but in this respect only: "Do I disturb you, Byron?" said my lady once. "Damnably," answered his Lordship, in his musical tone.

MRS. OGLESBY, the wife of the Illinois Senator, is so lovely that a correspondent is puzzled to tell whether her beauty is in the large, dark eyes, with the soft lustre, or the pretty mouth that is always smiling.

VICE-PRESIDENT WILSON has engaged passage on a European steamship, and will start for a three months' tour in Europe next month. He goes in search of health, so that he may be able to complete his book on "The Rise and Fall of the Slave Power in America."

ITEMS OF INTEREST.

A WILD CAT, recently captured near Troy, Kansas, weighed 40 pounds.

THE United States pays twice as much pensions as any other nation in the world.

WOMEN are allowed to practice law in four States—Illinois, Wisconsin, Missouri, and Maine.

CORN is so scarce in the mountain counties of Kentucky that the hogs are dying from starvation.

THE Central Land Company's building at Huntington, West Virginia, was burned on Monday. Loss, $25,000.

"MY diamonds are in the Custom House!" is the way the impecunious belle now explains her paucity of jewels.

BY the burning of William R. Bird's residence, near Crisfield, Md., on Monday night, two children perished.

AT Rome they expect a beautiful scandal when the judicial inquiry is made into the murder of Signor Sonzoguo.

THE Executive Committee of the Evangelical Alliance has decided to hold the biennial conference in Pittsburgh.

THE inquest over the body of Mrs. Bingham, in East Boston, resulted in a verdict of death by violence at the hands of George Pemberton.

IN the course of a case brought by Emmanuel, the London jeweler, it was shown that he charged $20,000 for a necklace which was valued by a Paris jeweler at $7,500.

A LAD in Eddyville, Iowa, lately found $60,000 under his father's barn, and there was great rejoicing in the family until it was discovered that the cash was counterfeit, and a very bad counterfeit at that.

MANY Tipperary women made a pledge never to walk with, talk with, cook for, wash for, court, marry or countenance, but let live and die as they like, any man who will not vote for John Mitchel for Tipperary.

THE Boston *Globe* thinks that the employes of the gas companies and water works ought to wear some kind of a uniform, to distinguish them from tramps. This thought was suggested by the murder of Mrs. Bingham.

A KIND-HEARTED baker in Charlest own Mass., who regularly filled a basket with broken bread for a female beggar every morning, was somewhat surprised the other day to ascertain that she was a boarding-house keeper, and that ten people daily eat at her table.

PROFESSOR F. V. HAYDEN, the well-known geologist and explorer of the Western wilderness, has recently written a letter, in which he says: "I do not believe there is any gold in the Black Hills. I think it is all a speculation. The road to the Hills is of the worst possible character."

MISS LUCY OSBORNE lost her scalp by accident some months ago, in New Milford, Conn. Since then over 100 pieces of skin, taken from her body, have been grafted on her head, but very few of them have retained their vitality, and Miss Osborne's head is in an unsatisfactory condition.

THE doctors appointed to examine into the case of Louisa Latteau, the Belgian fasting girl, whose "stigmatization" and abstinence from food are alleged to be miraculous, have sent in a report in which they say they are convinced that she is supplied with food. As to the marks of the "stigmata" the report says they can be accounted for as the result of a nervous affection.

AT Birmingham the menagerie lion got out of his cage. They tied a good piece of meat to a strong rope, and the lion seized the bait. Then the men pulled on the rope, and the lion, considering that they wanted the meat, held on with his teeth and followed up with his feet as they proved too strong, and before they stopped he was safe in his cage. Thus does appetite lead to captivity.

OF the closing of the hotels South on account of the passage of the Civil Rights bill, the Toledo *Commercial* says: Who would have thought that Sambo had such awful power? Only contemplate the mighty temples of aristocratic hotels, elegant lounging places for the chivalry, homes of aristocrats, knocked and tumbled down to the level of ordinary "boarding-houses!" and all the work of the poor, weak "nigger!"

NEWSPAPER readers should not place too much confidence in a paragraph now going the rounds, headed "A Laundry Secret." The "secret" is that gum arabic will give an appearance of newness to old shirts. If turning them to a discouraging yellow gives them an appearance of newness, this mystery is all that it pretends to be, but it should never be applied in cases where the entire happiness of the owner of the shirts depends upon a white and glistening front.

AT the funeral of Mrs. Rose Gollaghay, Mullabawn, Newry, in Ireland, the other day, a quarrel broke out as to the property the deceased had left. On the way to the graveyard the coffin was laid down, and the mourners fought for the cows and pigs. Several of the parties received severe injuries. After the fight the coffin was lifted and carried a little further; but before the graveyard could be reached another fight took place. The women's dresses were torn to pieces, and the row was altogether so disgraceful that the corpse had to be buried without any religious ceremony.

A GOLDEN WEDDING.

The Story of Israel Newbold and Rachel Carey.

In these days of ugly and clever women, it is pleasant to know that in the last generation there were sensible women who were possessed of an admirable beauty and who were glad they had it. In an old parlor in Tarrytown (a quiet Pennsylvania village), there still hangs a portrait by Inman of Rachel Carey, of whom the artist said hers was the most rare and fine face he had ever seen. In the village, however, she was not regarded as so handsome a woman as the Squire's daughter, whose eyes were black as sloes, and whose cheeks were like spruce pinks. The Careys, too, being near kinsfolk of Thomas Jefferson, was held to be of better blood than their neighbors, and were paid homage as only inferior classes in a village know how to yield deference to the Brahmins among them. Her mother took Rachel to the sewing bees and "tea assemblies" of the countryside, but only the young men of certain families presumed to ask her hand in a dance. The Careys were not rich. It required a good deal of saving to buy and lay by the two dozen silver spoons of each kind which were to be part of her wedding outfit; for, as was customary, as soon as the girl was born this outfit took its place in the family plans. Madam Carey put aside her lace cuffs, and emeralds set in guinea gold, and as soon as Rachel was fifteen, webs of fine homespun linen were given her which she embroidered and made up into under clothing for the time when she should be a bride. There were no balls, no lectures, no morning paper with its record of news and crime to furnish her with thought; and when we remember how much of her youth was spent in quiet sewing and in pure sweet maidenly fancies of her life to come, we do not wonder that when marriage came at last she was a most true wife and tender mother.

It was, however, usual for women to be so then. She was just eighteen when Israel Newbold asked her in marriage; a young counsellor-at-law, of good family, and to whose credit it was known that he had been approached by Burr (while he was in Western Pennsylvania), and had indignantly refused him his aid or that of his family. The young people saw each other only in the presence of others; their letters were studied and formal; the engagement was kept secret, as was the custom. But love was as strong and fiery then as now, and burned all the clearer because hidden under modest reserve. One can but envy them the delicious thrill of their shared secret when their hands touched in the stately quadrille or their eyes told the sweet unspoken story. When Jack and Belle, having flirted with and kissed half a dozen other girls and men, engage themselves nowadays between the pauses in the waltz and hie away together next morning to announce the fact to all their acquaintances, the story does not seem to be sweet at all. Israel and Rachel were married on Easter, 1820, and Israel took his bride to Philadelphia (spending a month in crossing the mountains), where many assemblies were given in her honor. Mr. Jefferson met her there and wrote to her father: "My young kinswoman is shy as a doe, but she has a ready and delicate wit when alone with a friend." She never conquered this shyness; when we knew her the pink blush would rise to her white cheeks if she was forced to speak before strangers. Her beauty was then so marvelous that crowds followed her coach in the streets, to the great wrath of her young husband, who had no mind to make his rose common property; much indignation too was expressed by her friends in the city when it was found that certain engravers had stolen a copy of her portrait for insertion in a Book of the Year.

Israel Newbold became a judge, and never left the quiet country neighborhood. He was a stern man, who lived long enough to grow cynical with a time which rewarded cheating and impudence rather than integrity and honor. His wife concerned herself little with the times. She had a family of eleven children, and controlled a household of many servants. In it was carried on the business of a farm, weaving, dairy work, the making of clothes for the whole family. She personally superintended not only all these works, and the storing away of provisions, fruits, meats, herbs, but the teaching of her boys and girls, for whom she employed tutors and governesses. Modern instruction, she complained, was too wide and shallow; there was no thorough knowledge given to history, and accurate English was seldom heard. Nothing could be simpler or purer than her own use of language, in her letters or conversation. It strengthened the effect which her delicate face and always rich dainty dress had even upon strangers who did not know her. A curious part of that effect was that she did not belong to society nor to the world, but to her husband and friends and children. Her life was so filled with them, her great household controlled with such wisdom and order, her influence of strength and sweet humanity diffused subtly through so many hearts and lives, that we did not complain that there was no chance for her to become a public character. Her sons have grown up honorable men, her daughters are faithful, happy wives. Her husband died a few weeks ago, just as their children were ready to celebrate their golden wedding, which would have been on Easter day. After his death she made no loud outcry; the love of husband and wife had been sacred and wordless always. But the pink blush left the aged cheek and she sat quiet and silent. We knew that she felt her work was altogether done. When her sons, who loved her very dearly, found that the end was near, they hurried to the old homestead from the furthest ends of the country, and like children, with their heads upon their knees, cried out that she must not leave them. "Your father wants me, boys," she said gently. "Nobody can take my place to him." And so it was that on Easter day she left us and went back to the husband of her youth, and their golden wedding was held in another land than ours.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

THE PANAMA ISTHMUS CANAL.

Progress of the American Survey Under Captain Lull.

(From the Panama Star, March 13.)

The canal surveying party, under Captain Lull, continues to prosecute their work with activity and energy. They have already reached Bujio, within fifteen miles of Aspinwall, on their way to the Atlantic. The survey to Panama, as we have already stated, is finished. The maps, &c., have been completed by Mr. J. B. Phillip, the draughtsman of the expedition. Captain Lull, accompanied by Mr. Menoscal and Dr. Mansfield, expects to leave Panama to-day for the Chepo, to ascend that river and cross over the old San Blas route to the Atlantic, taking fresh observations of the line. It is expected that the entire work of the survey will be completed before the middle of April.

The following important information has been furnished us in reference to the river and coast surveys now being made on the Atlantic side of the isthmus, in view of the location of the ship canal route: It has been found that the bar at the entrance of the Chagres river laid down by the English surveyors in 1840 is not now to be found. There is, however, a dangerous shoal on the mouth of the river on which the sea breaks heavily. Near the entrance to the Chagres, and off shore on both sides, shoals have formed on which the depth is two or three feet. On proceeding up the Chagres river itself a depth of eighteen feet was carried the length of nine miles, and fifteen feet for fourteen miles above that. The river then widens and shoals to six feet, deepening again whence its channel is narrowed. Aspinwall is considered by the surveying party, we are told, as being without doubt the proper terminus for the canal, and that it would only require a breakwater in the form of a quarter moon to afford complete shelter from the northers.

What the Nation Drinks.

The imported brandies, wines, cordials, grain and other spirits for the year ending June 30, 1874, had a value, duty included, of $6,300,000. They amounted, in all, to nearly 2,000,000 gallons. The domestic distilleries furnished in the same year 65,000,000 gallons to the trade. The brewers added 9,000,000 barrels or 270,000,000 gallons of malt liquors. The imported wines cost the consumer about $12,000,000; the native liquors cost him about $200,000,000, and the malt liquors $200,000 more, a total of a little more than $400,000,000, or $10 to the head of the population. But as the number of those who drink is probably not more than 5,000,000, the amount for each is $80 per annum, $1.50 a week, 25 cents a day as the average. The sum looks large, but a "nation of drunkards" cannot be made on 25 cents a day. Consequently some drinkers must get more than their share.

A YOUNG WOMAN in Macoupin county, Ill., recently sawed a cord of hard wood in 105 minutes, cutting each stick twice. Pretty and not quite 18, she performed this feat because her mother told her that she was good for nothing but to read novels.

WITH DUE DELIBERATION.

The Story that a St. Louis Wooer Told—How a Promising Courtship was Spoiled by a Too Apt Illustration.

In the future great city is a young man who is supposed to be somewhat anxious to find a young lady of many virtues and few wants who will consent to share with him the munificent sum of $15 per week, or thereabout, which represents the value attached to his services by his employers. For some time the aspiring young man has been paying his addresses to a young lady of the most estimable character and antecedents, residing in an aristocratic locality, and, strange to relate, he has been received with favor.

Well, after about six months of somewhat arduous courtship, at a total cash expense of about $7, the young man concluded that the momentous occasion had arrived when he might fling himself at her feet—they were not large, she wore threes—of his adorable, and beseech her to be his wife, his own forever and ever, &c. The critical moment arrived. The young man propounded the question fraught with such a world of joy or with such a universe of woe, according to the nature of the reply.

"Will you be mine forever? w-w-w-will-may I hope—will you marry me?" he stammered out, never in all his course of life having pronounced a question so difficult to articulate.

"Oh, dear," said the girl, "what shall I do? Please let me think about it. I will give you my answer next Sunday evening. I can't answer now."

This was Wednesday night.

"So you want to take four days in which to decide, do you?" asked the journalist, all the assurance of his guild returning to bear him up in the emergency.

"Oh, yes, four days," murmured the girl, "it's only a while."

A happy thought struck the young man. He was much given to illustration by anecdote. Why should he not illustrate the present case? So he said: "Darling, you remind me of an old Dutch Judge down in one of the Mohawk counties of New York."

"How in the name of goodness do I remind you of an old Dutch Judge?" inquired the astounded girl, her gentle brown eyes wide with wonder.

"Well," began the wretch, coolly, "a good many years ago the Whigs of Schenectady county, N. Y., elected to the office of County Judge and Surrogate an old Mohawk Dutch farmer, who knew no more about law than a street car mule knows about love. The first case that came before the old Judge was a suit for damages involved in the opening of a road through a man's farm, and it was tried before him without any jury. After he had heard all the testimony and the argument of the attorneys, he elevated his 275 pounds of solemnity to a perpendicular position, and made the following speech:

"'SHENTLEMENS: I haf listened to der teshdimony unt I haf argumente you gounsel mit a great deal of batience und much addenshun, unt I haf become brofoundly imbressed mit der great imbortance of dot gase. It ish a gase vich involfs many nish boints of jurisbrudence, and vich requires a great teal of teliberashun. Derefore, in view of the great imbortance of dot gase, unt in order dat tue deliberashun may be observed by dis court, I shall shake four days in vich to tecide dot gase, but shall efentually find shudgement for der blaintiff!"

Somehow this beautiful illustration did not seem to produce a happy effect. The young lady's dignity seemed to rise as the story progressed, until, when she heard the last of it and the beauty of the illustration dawned upon her mind, she quietly remarked:

"I don't think I shall require the four days. I can decide now, and I shall find judgment in this case for the defendant. I don't believe that any man who was in earnest would tell such a story as that under such circumstances."

Then she glanced wistfully at her watch, and remarked that she had not thought it was so late. The man put on his hat and overcoat and walked down the front steps, murmuring to himself that he was always putting his foot in it.

DRY GOODS & TRIMMINGS

JOS. HORNE & CO.

We have just opened an attractive assortment of

New Spring Styles

Misses' Fancy Striped Cotton Hosiery.
EXTRA LENGTHS.

3-4 Lengths Fancy Striped Cotton Hose,
FOR SMALL CHILDREN.

Misses' White Cotton Hose,

Misses' Brown Mixed Fancy Striped Cotton Hose,

Misses' Merino and Cashmere Hose,
S. S. Regular and Extra Lengths.

We are offering some extra bargains in Children's Brown Mixed Cotton Hose to close out on counter.

Ladies' Fancy Striped Cotton Hosiery,

Fine Balbriggan and Lisle Thread Hose.

A Good Bargain—Our Balbriggan Hose at 50 cents per pair.

Also Our Ladies' Cotton Hose at 25 cents per pair, Full Regular Made.

A Full Line of Ladies' Bleached and Unbleached Cotton Hose,
In regular and out sizes

AT LOWEST PRICES.

RETAIL STORES,

197 and 199

PENN AVE.

We open to-day a special bargain in the line of

KID GLOVES!

A Genuine Kid Glove, 2 Button, at $1.50 per pair, and 3 Button at $1.75.

BARGAINS! BARGAINS

Ladies' Costumes, Shawls, Sacques
AND
DRESS GOODS

Selling regardless of cost to close out the Winter stock. Bleached Muslins, Skirt Fronts, Table Linens and Napkins marked down at the lowest cash prices, at

H. J. LYNCH'S
No. 96 Market Street.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL!

ESTABLISHED 1848.

M. McCULLOUGH, Jr., & CO

IMPORTERS AND
WHOLESALE
LIQUOR DEALERS,

HAVE REMOVED TO

No. 355 Liberty Street.
PITTSBURGH.

Where they will be pleased to supply old and new patrons with the very finest goods in their line known to the trade. mh23:c70

REMOVAL—ON OR ABOUT MARCH 15, J. P. Smith, Son & Co., will remove to the commodious 4 story warehouse,
189 LIBERTY STREET.
To reduce stock, we offer lamps, chandeliers and glassware, at cost.
J. P. SMITH, SON & CO.,
mh13:c60 181 Liberty street.

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

1875.

CARPETS.

Elegant Assortment,

Bovard, Rose & Co.,

New No. 29 Fifth Avenue.

THE SUPERIOR
OHIO WHITE LIME

Made by us is the best produced for all kinds of building operations.

FOR PAPER MILLS its use is attended with the most satisfactory results.

FOR GLASS WORKS its qualities are especially adapted.

It is put up in NEW BARRELS, or furnished in BULK.

Its superior quality is GUARANTEED.

Address,
C. H. SAWYER & CO.,
mh13:c616-MWF TOLEDO, OHIO.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

NEW GOODS

FOR OUR APRIL SALES.

DRESS GOODS,

Ladies' Made-up Suits,

Shawls, Jackets, Sacques, &c.

Latest Styles—Lowest Prices in

Plain Colored Dress Goods of every description.
New Invisible Plaid Suitings.
Spring Colors in Debages and Poplins.
New Brigat Colored Plaids.
Silk Poplins at about half their value.

Remarkable Bargains in the Best

BLACK SILKS

Extra Good Black Dress Silks from $1 to $2 per yard, unsurpassed in the United States.
Colored Dress Silks, all desirable shades.
Mourning Dress Goods of every description.

Black Mohair Alpacas,

At 25c, 31c, 37½c, 44c, 50c, 62½c and 75c. Buying these Alpacas in large quantities, we offer inducements to purchasers second to no house in this country. All qualities from lowest to finest, at the same Uniform Lowest Prices.

Extra Quality Black Empress Cloth,

At 37½c and 50c. These two most decided bargains cannot be duplicated.

New Spring Dress Goods

From 10 to 25c per yard, embracing all the Popular Bargains of the Day.

Ladies' Made-Up Suits—Large and attractive assortment of all the latest styles and most desirable materials, made up in the very best manner, and offered at our usual lowest prices.
New Jackets, Sacques, &c.
New Spring Shawls, all kinds, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

NOS. 165, 167 AND 169

FEDERAL ST., ALLEGHENY.

WHOLESALE GROCERS, &c

Laing & McKallip,

DEALERS IN
GRAIN, FLOUR, FEED, BALED HAY, &c.
General Agents for the Celebrated
Louisville, Phoenix and Rosendale
HYDRAULIC CEMENTS!
Also, WILKESBARRE ANTHRACITE COAL.
347 LIBERTY STREET,
PITTSBURGH.

L. J. BLANCHARD & CO.,

Wholesale and Retail Dealers in

GROCERIES, TEAS,

Foreign and Domestic Fruits, &c.,

No. 396 PENN STREET.

Goods delivered in the city free of charge.

PETER KEIL.....JAS. F. RITCHART.

KEIL & RITCHART,

Commission Merchants,
And dealers in Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.
349 LIBERTY STREET,
Patterson's Block, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Caldwell & Co.,

Commission Merchants,
And Dealers in
HAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,
205 LIBERTY STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa
Orders for shipments and Consignments solicited and promptly attended to.

GEORGE STEWART,

Commission Merchant,
A Wholesale Dealer in
FLOUR, GROCERIES, GRAIN, FEED AND PRODUCE,
No. 11 West Ohio street, Allegheny City.
Orders for shipment promptly executed. Particular attention given to consignments of all kinds of Country Produce. mh11:k11

JOHN PORTERFIELD & CO.,

FAMILY GROCERS,
And dealers in best brands of ST. LOUIS FLOUR,
No. 15 MARKET STREET,
Corner of First avenue.

JOHN SHIPTON.....A. WALLACE.

SHIPTON & WALLACE

WHOLSALE
Grocers and Produce Dealers,
No. 6 Sixth avenue, Pittsburgh.

100 BAGS D. PEACHES;
200 Cases Tomatoes;
100 Cases Corn;
1,000 Bushels Potatoes;
500 Bushels Onions;
500 Barrels Apples;
50 Barrels Pickles;
50 Barrels C. Berries;
2 Cars Timothy Hay;
Sweet Potatoes, Oranges and Lemons in store and for sale by
AIKEN, WALLACE & POLLOCK,
185 Liberty street.

SUNDRIES.
100 bbls Fresh Cleveland Lime, just received;
200 bbls fresh Eastern Lime, just received;
100 bbls Calcined Plaster;
200 bbls Louisville Cement;
200 bbls No. 1 Flour Spar;
50 casks Soda Ash;
10 bbls Manganese;
10 kegs Arsenic. For sale by
J. B. CANFIELD,
116 Water street and 153 First avenue.
March 1, 1875.

SUNDRIES.
1 car prime Timothy Hay;
2 cars prime "Upland" Prairie Hay;
1 car Ground Corn and Oats;
3 cars Oats to arrive;
3 cars Ear Corn to arrive;
5 cars Shelled Corn;
2,000 Heavy India Bags.
For sale by
HITCHCOCK, McCREERY & CO.,
Office, 349 Liberty street, up stairs.
March 30, 1875.

CAR WORKS.

J. R. WILSON, Prest. and Treas. GEO. W. BITNER, Gen'l Manager.

PITTSBURGH
CAR WORKS,

Manufacturers of
RAILROAD FREIGHT CARS,
Box, Stock, Flat, Coal and Coke Cars, Mine Wagons, Pit Cars and Larries. Special attention paid to fitting of Wheels and Axles, and Repairing of Cars.
Rigging up Inclined Planes, Hoists for Vertical Shafts, etc., in short, complete outfits for Coal and Coke Works made to order. Flooring of hard and soft Wood for Machine Shops, Manufactories, Stables, etc., worked from three-fourths of an inch to two inches in thickness—the only place in Pittsburgh where heavy flooring is made.
OFFICE:
409 Liberty Street, Pittsburgh.
Works—TORRENS STATION, P. R. R.
jy21:e87

W. COLDER, Pres.....JOHN MURPHY, Agent.
W. T. HILDRUP, Sup't.

HARRISBURG
Car Manufacturing Company,
Harrisburg, Pa.
MANUFACTURE
Passenger, Mail, Baggage, Gondola, Box, Flat, Gravel, Ore,
MINE AND HA

FINANCIAL.

SHOE AND LEATHER BANK,

14 Smithfield Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Will be removed to their Rooms, Germania Savings Bank Building, corner Wood and Diamond streets, MARCH 26, 1875.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $200,000.

D. E. DAVIDSON, President.
JOHN D. FRASER, Cashier.

Deposits received and 6 per cent. Interest allowed on Time Deposits. Particular attention given to collections and proceeds promptly remitted.

GERMAN NATIONAL BANK,

Cor. Wood St. and Sixth Ave.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - $250,000.
SURPLUS, - - - - - - 127,000.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.
Exchange on Germany, France, England and Switzerland at lowest rates. Collections made promptly on all parts of the United States and Canadas. Particular attention given to all business of correspondents.

DIRECTORS—A. Grotzinger, J. F. Havekotte, W. F. Lang, J. C. Dickson, E. H. Meyers, Jos. Lang, Paul Hugus, Christ. Seibert, P. Haberman.
A. GROETZINGER, President.
JOSEPH LAURANT, Cashier.

INTERNATIONAL BANK,

Cor. Liberty and Market Sts.

CAPITAL.....$200,000.

5 PER CENTS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

5 per cent. per annum upon daily balances—from inactive non-borrowing accounts—payable on demand.

6 per cent. per annum on special deposits for 60 days and upwards. Special agreements relating to interest made. Notes and Bills purchased.

W. H. MECHLING, President.
WM. NEES, Vice President.
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ROBINSON BROTHERS

NO. 78 FOURTH AVENUE,

BANKERS.

Buy and sell on Commission GOVERNMENT BONDS, STATE AND CITY SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS AND STOCKS.

Especial attention paid to purchase and sale of all LOCAL SECURITIES of Pittsburgh and Allegheny.

FIRST CLASS REAL ESTATE MORTGAGES WANTED; ALSO 25,000 WARD SCHOOL BONDS.

DAILY GAZETTE.

FINANCIAL.

Latest Advices Concerning Money and Stock Matters.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, WEDNESDAY, March 31, 1875.

A day of moderate activity in banking and business circles, yesterday. The preparation for first of April settlements is apparent in the accumulation of deposits, and in the rigorous collections that are in progress. It is evident that our banks will be given active employment for a few days succeeding the first, readjusting the transactions that will be made. Other than the preparatory movements in progress there is nothing worthy of special notice.

We are in receipt of intelligence, which we deem reliable, that there is good reason for expecting an adjustment of the difficulties with the puddlers, before many days. We really hope this may prove true. Pittsburgh is suffering severely by the long shut down, and the injury inflicted falls on all classes. We have published extracts from other papers, showing that other places have been anxious to keep up the difficulty, in order that they may profit by it. Our puddlers have suffered, relatively, as much as the manufacturers, and thus both parties are interested in ending the strike. It will be a happy day for Pittsburgh when this is done.

—The eastern press considers the advance in breadstuffs as promising an increase of trade. Says the New York *Times*: The marketing of the wheat and other grains still left in the hands of the farmers, and the moving to the sea-board of the hog and beef products of the West, must give that section the handling of very large amounts of money, probably not less in the aggregate than $100,000,000, the influence of which will be felt from the leading cities of the Atlantic coast to those of almost every part of the Western country. Merchants will feel it in reviving trade; the railroads will reap the benefit of it in increased traffic, both from the movement of produce to the seaboard and the return flow of merchandise to the interior; labor will feel it in increased employment; various enterprises left in a dormant state by the panic of 1873 will be resuscitated; the cotton and woolen mills of New England will be fully employed; the blast furnaces of the Middle and Western States gradually set to work again, and throughout all the ramifications of trade and commerce will the influence of the marketing of our surplus of products be favorably felt. It seems to be now generally conceded that the country has reached the turning point, and that from this time forward the nation is likely to recuperate steadily from the impression which following disastrophes of the close of the eventful year 1873.

—The anthracite coal tonnage reported by the coal carrying companies for the week ending on the 20th instant, aggregated 234,014 tons, and for the year to date to 3,261,013 tons, against for the corresponding date last year, showing a decrease of 549,546 tons. The bituminous tonnage for the week was 54,346 tons and for the year 402,749 tons, against 422,811 tons for corresponding time last year, a decrease of 20,062 tons. The total tonnage of both hard and soft coals reported amounted to 288,360 tons, and for the year to 3,663,764 tons, against 2,543,272 tons to corresponding time last year, a decrease of 15 per cent. in both kinds of 869,508 tons. These aggregates are subject to a deduction of so much coal as passes over more than one road, and thus is doubled in the above reported aggregates. The amount, however, is not very considerable, and does not change materially the relative production of the companies. The quantity of coke and coal transported over the Pennsylvania Railroad for the week was 69,031 tons, and for the year 839,149 tons, of which 439,431 was coal and 99,758 coke. This embraces all the coal carried over the road, both anthracite and bituminous, East and West.—*Philadelphia Ledger.*

—A letter to the New York *Times* notes the revival of an extraordinary mania for speculation in Paris. The writer says:

Everybody is rushing to the Bourse, and wonderful stories of millions gained in a few days' time are told in every circle. One day the editor on an evening journal wins 1,400,000 francs in Spanish rentes; the next his assistant editor gains 1,000,000 in Spanish Mobilier. This stock has gone up from 400 and something to 1520, and at the rate of 50 to 100 francs a day. There is every reason to believe that it will reach 2000. Stocks of all kinds are rising, and every Monsieur and child who has a few hundred francs to spare, rushes off to the Bourse and buys on a margin. This wonderful movement has been caused by M. Philippart, a Belgian, who had the honor of having a private audience with the Emperor, especially for him. Since his arrival money has been plenty, and Paetolus seems to have been turned into the gutters of Paris. All that he touches turns to gold. M. Philippart says that a certain stock, languishing at 80, shall go up to 1000, it goes up with the greatest rapidity, and when Philippart invests everybody is crazy to get the same kind of stock.

—The Treasurer of the United States will in a few days issue a circular amending the regulation governing the redemption of the United States currency, so that in cases of mutilation a deduction will be made in proportion to the part missing. In the case of legal tender notes, if less than one-tenth of the original proportion of the note is missing, one-tenth of its face value will be deducted; if more than one-tenth and less than one-fifth is missing, one-fifth of the face value will be deducted; and so on, reckoning by tenths; but no note of which less than one-half of its original proportions is presented will be redeemed without evidence that the missing portion is totaly destroyed. The same rules will be applied to mutilated fractional currency, with the substitution of one-fifth for one-tenth. The amended regulations will take effect on the first of May next, instead of the first of April, as originally stated.

—Dispatches from Washington report that the internal revenue receipts on Saturday were $230,000, a total since the 1st inst. of $7,500,000. The national bank notes received for redemption were $800,000, a total for the week of $3,600,000. The Treasury now holds $381,330,000 in bonds to secure national bank note circulation, and $16,333,000 to secure public deposits. The outstanding national bank note circulation is $349,400,000, of which $2,390,000 are gold notes. The shipments of fractional currency and national bank notes amounted to about $2,500,000 during the week. The customs receipts on Saturday amounted to $400,000.

Robinson Brothers, Bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnish the following quotations of bonds and stocks from the latest advices by telegraph:

	Closed.
Gold	115
U. S. 5-20s—1861—coupon	121¼
" 5-20 1862	117½
" 5-20—1864	116
" " 1865	120¼
" " 1865 new	119½
" " 1867	120
" " 1868—coupons	120
10-40's	114⅝
Currency 6's	119
New 5 per cents	115¼
10-40's—coupons	114⅝

RAILWAYS.	
New York Central	104⅞
Erie	29⅝
L. S.	92¼
C. C. & I. C.	6
St. Paul	37
Do. Pref	55
Michigan Southern	73¾
Do. Central	73⅜
North Western Common	41⅞
Do. Pref.	57⅞
Rock Island	106
Cleveland & Pittsburgh	91⅝
Pacific Mail	41⅜
Western Union Telegraph	76⅛
Ohio & Mississippi	27⅜
Union Pacific	62⅜
Toledo & Wabash	15⅞
Harlem	130⅜
Adams Express	63⅜
American Express	61⅜
U. S. Express	61⅜
W., Fargo & Co. Express	26
Quicksilver	26
Fort Wayne	96⅝
Hannibal & St. Joseph	27
Panama	118½
Iron Mountain	15⅞

Robinson Brothers furnish the following quotations of active stocks on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

	Asked.
P. R. R.	55⅜
Lehigh Valley, scrip	107⅞
Reading	37
United Cos. of N. J.	121
Oil Creek	9¼
Lehigh Valley	62⅜
Central Transportation	44⅛
Empire Do.	14¼
A. V. R. R. 7-30	92⅜
P. C. & St. L. 7's	77½

NEW YORK, March 30, 1875.

Money, after loaning at 7 gold, closed easy at 5@6; prime mercantile paper 7@7. Sterling advanced to 482 for sixty days and 486 for sight. The exports of produce for the week were $4,170,069. The customs receipts were $477,000. Gold opened at 116⅞, fell to 114⅞, and closed at 115. The borrowing rates were 5-16, ⅜, 3-16, 3-32, 1-16 and 1-64 per diem. Loans were also made at 1 per cent. per annum and flat. The Assistant Treasurer disbursed $238,000. The clearings were $92,000,000. Government bonds were dull and a fraction lower. Railroad bonds were steady and in good demand. State bonds were quiet.

There was great excitement and wide fluctuations in the Wall street market at the close of the day, with a decline in both stocks and gold. The occasion of this was the announcement that Daniel Drew was confined to his house by sickness, and some of his "calls" and "puts" were not responded to when presented. His brokers state that they could not do anything in the matter except by orders of Drew, and he had not given any instructions. Later in the day it was reported that Drew had telegraphed down town that he would be on hand to-morrow and attend to his affairs.

Stocks in early dealings were active, with a wide fluctuation. The market opened 2 per cent. higher for New Jersey Southern, 1 per cent. for Union Pacific, ½ per cent. lower for Erie, and ¼ to ½ per cent. lower for the general list. Some stocks declined 1 to 2 per cent. in early dealings, but afterwards rose ½ to 2¾ per cent. Western Union advanced from 75¾ to 78¾, reacted to 77¾, and recovered to 77¾. Union Pacific ranged as follows: 67@65¾@67¼@61@64@64. Erie advanced a fair business up from 29¾ to 31¾, and later receded to 30 1-2. Pacific Mail fell off from 42 1-2 to 41¾, rose to 43¾, declined to 42¾, and rallied to 42¾. Northwest rose from 45 to 46, Lake Shore from 73 to 73¾, Rock Island common from 36½ to 38¾, Wabash from 14 1-2 to 16 1-4, Ohios from 28 1-4 to 28¾, and Atlantic & Pacific Telegraph from 24 7-8 to 25¾. Hannibal & St. Joseph ranged from 27 to 28¾. New Jersey Southern was active at 8 to 9. The movement in this stock was based on rumors of negotiations with the Baltimore & Ohio looking to the consummation of a plan whereby the road would be made a portion of a new outlet for the West by way of Baltimore, and also an outlet for the coal of the Cumberland region.

The stock market at the second board was strong, and prices advanced, with Wabash leading in having sold up to 18. Just before the close the market became feverish and unsettled on the Drew affair, Wabash declining 2 per cent., and the lowest prices of the day were made. Erie, Pacific Mail, Northwest, Ohio & Mississippi, Rock Island, Lake Shore, Western Union and Wabash declined 1 to 2 per cent. The closing was feverish and unsettled, with a decline in both stocks and gold. The occasion of this was the announcement that Daniel Drew was confined to his house by sickness, and some of his "calls" and "puts" were not responded to when presented. His brokers state that they could not do anything in the matter except by orders of Drew, and he had not given any instructions. Later in the day it was reported that Drew had telegraphed down town that he would be on hand to-morrow and attend to his affairs.

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COMMERCIAL.

Condition of the Markets at Home and Abroad.

DAILY REPORT OF PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 30, 1875.

The weather continues clear and pleasant, and all that could possibly be desired for general business, which, we are sorry to state, is dull, unusually so for this season of the year. The demand for goods of all descriptions continues light, being restricted entirely to supplying immediate wants; and the indications are that this hand-to-mouth policy will continue to prevail for some time to come. Instead of laying in a large supply of goods every spring and fall, which was once very common, appears to be going more and more out of date every year; it won't work in these days of railroads and telegraphing, and selling goods on four or six months' time, which, at one time, was very common also in Pittsburgh, is fast playing out. Indeed, the mode of doing business generally is very different now from what it was in the olden time, and while in some respects there has been a great improvement, in others the change was not for the better.

APPLES—Continue exceedingly dull, with the market over-stocked, and prices are nominal for this season of the year; selling in a jobbing way at $1.50@2.50 ₱ bbl, according to quality and condition.

APPLE BUTTER—50@55c ₱ gal.

BUCKWHEAT FLOUR—2½@c ₱ ₱.

BEANS—Seller May; supply small, but with a steady demand, prices are maintained; $1.90@2 for mediums and $2@2.10 for navies.

BUTTER—The market remains for choice continues exceedingly dull, and there is not much respect of a change for the better, hence dealers are ruinously small, and with the exception of choice, prices are weak and drooping; prime to choice rolls, 25@28.

CHEESE—Continues quiet and unchanged; prime Ohio Goshen, 16¼@17; New York do 17@17½.

CRANBERRIES—$10@12 ₱ bbl.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in light stock, but the inquiry is meagre and prices remain unchanged. Apples, 7¼@8¼c; Peaches, 8½@9c for halves; Blackberries, 16@11.

EGGS—The general tone of the market was firmer to-day, in consequence of a diminished supply; sales were made readily at 25c, and some dealers averred that they would have had no difficulty in obtaining 26 if they had them.

FLOUR—The market is steady with a fair local trade, but prices remain unchanged. Spring wheat flours are $5.40@5.50 for Wisconsin, and $5.75@6.00 for Minnesotas; winters, $6.65@6.85 for red and $6 @6.25 for amber and white. Rye Flour, $5.75@6. GRITS—Scotch, $3.50@3.75 in bags and $4@4.25 in barrels. Nothing doing in grocery circles and country orders are coming in pretty freely, but they are mostly small; as regards the city retail trade it continues very dull, and for country orders, business would not be much better than it was in mid-winter, and it is considerably behind what it usually is at this season of the year. We reduced our quotations on Roasted Coffee one cent per ₱, in order to meet what we failed to notice to happen not a little strange that the reduction should have been made just when the market for green had taken a turn upward. Sugars are steady and New Orleans Molasses are strong at quotations.

SUGARS.			
Crushed	11¾	Standard B	10¾
Granulated	11⅝	Ex C Standard	10¾
Powdered	11⅝	Demarara	9¾@10¼
Standard A	10¾	Porto Rico	8¾@ 9¼
N. O. Sugar	8½@ 9¼		

SYRUPS.			
Sugar house	35@40	Sugar Drips	6@45
Maryland	45	White Drips	60@70
Silver Drips	60	Extra Golden	65@70

COFFEES.	
Rio Good	20 @21
Rio Prime	22 @23
Rio Fancy	24 @25
Roasted Rio, in ib packages	
Roasted loose	26¾
Roasted Java, in lb packages	40
Roasted Java loose	39¼

RICE.			
Rangoon ₱ lb	7 @7¼	Patna ₱ lb	7¾@8
Carolina ₱ lb	9@9¼		

MOLASSES.			
Porto Rico	50@55	New Orleans	73@75
Demarara	50@55		

GRAIN—The grain markets are firmer but the demand continues light, while as compared with yesterday, prices remain unchanged. Wheat is still quotable at $1.14@1.16 for red and $1.18@1.20 for amber and white. The Oat market is quiet but steady; holders generally are not disposed to sell, claiming that they cannot be replaced at current rates; 64@64½ for mixed, and 65@66 for white. Rye Corn is scarce and there is some inquiry; mixed, 74@75; yellow, 77@78; Shelled Corn, 72@75 for white and mixed, and 74@78 for prime yellow, free of offering. Barley is quiet and unchanged at $1.10@ 1.12. No movement in Barley.

HAY—The supply for baled continues very dull and overstocked but prices remain as last quoted; Timothy, $17@18; Timothy, $20@22, according to quality and condition.

HOPS—Quiet at 30@32 ₱ bush.

POTATOES—The market was firmer in consequence of a diminished supply and we now quote Peach Blows, $1.05@1.10 on track and $1.10@1.20 in a jobbing way.

PROVISIONS—There is a very fair demand and the market continues firm, although prices are not quotably higher.

Hams—Extra S. C. ₱ lb		Lard—Prime Leaf in tierces	
Shoulders, Ex S. C.	10¾	Do., in bbl barrels	14⅜
Fancy Bacon, S. C.	13½	Lard—Ref. for sum-	
Dried Beef, Ex. Sugar Cured, old	14½	mer use in tierces	
Beef Tongues ₱ doz	$7.00	Do., in ½ bbls	
Cured, ₱ doz	$7.00	Do., 3 ₱ caddies	17½
Bacon Shoulders	9¾	Do., 5 ₱ do	17¾
Short Rib Sides	12¾	Do., 3 ₱ pails	18
Clear Sides	13	Do., 5 ₱ do	17¾
Mess Pork, ₱ bbl	$21.50	Do., 10 ₱ do	17¾
Miner's Lard Oil		Ham Sausage	10
RAGS—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales at 2½ @3cts for good mixed, woolen 4c ₱ ₱.			
SEEDS—Clover seed $6.85@6.90 to the trade and $7@7.25 in a small way. Timothy Seed, $2.35@2.65 to the trade and $2.75@2.95 in a small way.			
SWEET CORN—3@3½ ₱ ₱.			
TALLOW—Quiet and unchanged at 7¾ to 7¾ fo country, and 8¾ for prime city rendered.			

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, TUESDAY, March 30, 1875.

The Crude market continues steady and moderately active, with but little change in prices for several days past; sales yesterday and to-day of several barges, delivered here, at $1.97½ ₱ bbl; immediate shipment quoted at Parker at $1.80@1.82½, and corporations for large oil, in our last report, were too low. There is an increasing demand for the refined article, from which it is fair to infer that there will be a general revival in the refining business before long. Refined is in fair demand, and if anything, the general tone of the market is firmer; quotable at 12¾ on cars here to go to Baltimore—sale of 3,500 bbls for early April at 14¾, delivered in Baltimore.

The Barrel market continues quiet and unchanged; countries, 91.25; city brands, $1.35.

The Oil City *Derrick* says: The recent strikes at the southern front of the Millerstown belts, though not large, have been larger than was generally expected and have extended the territory. These facts make the outlook in that direction somewhat less favorable and, while they do not indicate that any such valuable territory as was known at this time last year is at all likely to be found on the Eastern or Western belts, they make it uncertain as to how far the small producing territory found south of St. Joe will be extended. While it must be admitted that, as above stated, the outlook is less favorable than a week or ten days ago there is no good reason to believe from the results attending the completion of the Landers, Delamater and Hunter wells that largely productive territory is about to be opened up, but on the contrary, that the new territory developed by the striking of these wells will, in the long run, have no very important effect either on the prices or production.

RECEIPTS CRUDE OIL PER ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper.	Consignee.	Bbls.
Gross & Camp	Petrolite O W	237
J Bushnell	Crystal O W	942
Total		1,179

REFINED OIL EAST VIA ALLEGHENY VALLEY RAILROAD.

Shipper	Consignee.	Bbls
Lockhart & F	Warden F & Co Phila.	488
H. S. A. Stewart	Witthoff M & Co	254

New York Breadstuffs Market—Weekly Review.

NEW YORK, March 29.—Since our last weekly review of the flour market, we have had but a moderate degree of activity and considerable variableness, though the changes have not been very marked. Minnesota brands have been in good demand, more especially Bakers' and Family, and these extreme prices have been obtained, but the low grades of Spring Wheat Extras have attracted less attention and at times to effect sales promptly some concession has been made, and the same is true of the low grades of Red and Amber Winter Wheat brands. These have been taken chiefly for the home trade, and the West Indies, at variable figures. Our receipts have been larger of shipping Extras, with only a moderate demand except when buyers had some advantage early in the week, but later, with a marked improvement in Wheat, and continued cold weather, a much stronger feeling has prevailed, most receivers declining to sell at the current offers, the material advance in Wheat in the West preventing offers from falling in with orders at late figures. It is very plain to every intelligent observer that we cannot now count on an early harvest, and it is also very certain that the area under Spring Wheat this season is not likely to come up to that of last year, and it must prove much less; hence there is reason to count on a better state of things in the future. No considerable supplies of the better grades Minnesota Extras—Bakers' Extras—can be counted on ere the middle of May, hence much confidence is evinced by the principal holders. In City trade a fair business has been done for the West Indies and South America, at a slight advance, but later orders thence cannot be filled, owing to a material advance in wheat, unless at a considerable advance. The supplies of No. 2 and Superfine have been more liberal, and prices have declined, with more inquiry and a firmer feeling at the close. In Family grades only a limited business passing, but in view of the very light stock here holders do not press them on the market. On a careful examination of the stock valued at $6.25 and upward, we find no effective sales of them to any extent, some concession has been made; only favorable brands long-known command ready sale at former figures. Most brands of Rye Flour cannot be moved freely at satisfactory figures. The exports of the five days under review have been 29,986 bbls, against 37,289 bbls for the corresponding time last year.

This day week we left our Wheat market very strong and fairly active, especially for export, and continued in lively request for export, and under the more favorable news from Europe, limited arrivals, a marked reduction in stock, and very cold weather here and at the North-West, holders have had a marked advantage. The continued cold weather has been the most potent cause of the advance, as it is now very plain that the lakes and canals cannot open until the 20th, perhaps not before the 10th, hence our exports in April and May are quite certain to be light, not above half those of last year. Meanwhile the supplies of spring wheat in Great Britain will be greatly diminished. The old, backward spring has exerted a marked influence with farmers and millers in the North-West, as it is very plain to them that they cannot have an early seed-time, and consequently an early harvest is impossible. Since our last report the only estimates given of the probable supply of wheat at the North-West, and we find these estimates differ widely; they are given at 25,000,000 bush., 30,000,000 bush., and 37,000,000 bush.; now we suppose that 30,000,000 bush. would be a liberal estimate, allowing six million bushels for seed, and this, too, is a liberal estimate; but should the present cold weather continue much longer, farmers would as a rule hold over much of their present surplus and only half or three quarters of their previous number of acres, so that the future of this article, which is largely upon the character of the weather here and in Europe the ensuing six weeks; by late arrivals from Europe we have the important fact suggested that at the principal markets in Great Britain, in France, Belgium, Holland, and at all the chief ports in the Mediterranean, stocks have been and were greatly reduced and are much below the corresponding time last year, and ere the middle of May, hence the necessity for replenishing from the Winter Wheats; the falling off in the exports from the Black Sea, also from the Baltic and Azoff Seas to Great Britain, proves to be large, and this, coupled with the late cold weather on the Continent, accounts for the upward turn in all their large markets, and the change in the character of the demand from those for some time past; we have reduced our stocks materially and we find the supply of good No. 2 and Superfine Spring Wheat Flour for the latter considerable has been done for future delivery at a further considerable advance; is is quite certain that we shall have far more liberal arrivals the ensuing month by rail, but do not anticipate supplies in excess of our probable supply of tonnage; our exports from the 1st to the 20th inclusive, 939,926 bush., against 407,300 bush. the corresponding week last year.—*Tribune.*

The British Iron Trade.

Little or no improvement can be reported in the demand for pig or finished iron, notwithstanding the disturbed state of the labor question. Both colliery proprietors and ironmasters appear to be determined to enforce a reduction in the rate of wag s and an increase in the number of hours which shall constitute a day's work; and until this revolution a completely established one cannot be expected in the demand for our iron products. Whatever orders have been given out during the week have been for small lots for immediate consumption. The great buyers for export purposes still refrain from giving out the orders they are supposed to hold. And until the price of iron is very materially reduced the merchants of Liverpool and London will not be in a position to encourage our shipping trade. Their manipulations have been so dull and listless of late that many of their correspondence have not had the spirit left in the bulk of the trade is lost to them, and will do secure for those countries where labor is much cheaper. The loss of America alone will be long a weighed as one of the reasons for the g eat depression in the iron industries of the country.

A single American firm was mentioned as having recently given orders on the spot for 20,000 tons of iron rails. Of the 25,000 tons of rails sunken in the Moorhead & Co; 35 bbls 100 sks flour Duntery Bros; 26 sks rags McElroy & Co; 60 sks flour C T Bown; 5 sks do J & A Beuhler; 10 bx butter J R Kemp; 10 bx do Head C & Co; 20 do J A Graff & Son; 6 bxs apples do 6 peaches J White Jr & Son; 2 bales butter J H Loh & Co; 90 bags feed 50 do oats Bricker & Son.

Receipts of Pig Metal, Ore Blooms, and Manufactured Iron.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH R. R.

Lucy Furnace &	5
Cambria Iron Works &	1
Total	6

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE AND CHICAGO RAILROAD, P. S. R. DIVISION.

Nimick & Co	1
Kloman, & C Bro	4
Total	10

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R.

Nimick & Co metal	5

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD—100 bbls lime T C Jenkins; 1 car lumber Nelson & Scott; 1 do Alcott & B; 1 do Heath & S; 1 car 2 stone Singer N & Co; 1 do Kloman P & Co; 1 do Hostetter & Co; 1 do Lyon Brickyard

HOME NEWS.

Those of our subscribers who have changed their place of residence, or design doing so within a few days, will please leave word at this office, in order that the GAZETTE may follow them to their new homes.

Real Estate Sale.

Quite a lively sale of property occurred on Fourth avenue yesterday. The building occupied by Jarvis, Halpin & Co., was sold at auction by Mr. W. A. Leggate for $8,800. The lot is 20 by 60 feet and subject to a yearly rental of $60. With the advent of Spring we hope to see real estate still look up.

A Dead Body Discovered.

Yesterday afternoon some men at Emsworth, on the P., Ft. W. & C. R. R., saw the body of a dead man or boy floating down the Ohio river at that place, and as they could not get a skiff they were unable to bring it ashore. It is supposed to have been the body of the boy McNamara, who drowned himself at the head of Bouquet's Island last week. As soon as the word was received in Allegheny about it several men started down to try and recover the body.

Petroleum Exports.

The exports of petroleum from New York, Philadelphia and Baltimore for the week ending March 23d, 1875, amounted in crude equivalent to 79,852 barrels. The vessels loading and chartered to load, same date, have a capacity for 241,816 barrels, crude equivalent. The amount of exports January 1st, 1875, to March 23d, in crude equivalent, was 780,965 barrels, same time last year 1,141,074 barrels. The amount of oil afloat and loading for Europe March 25th, 1875, was 383,700 barrels, as against 713,400 barrels same last year.

Printing Contracts Awarded.

The Printing Committee met yesterday afternoon in Municipal Hall for the purpose of letting certain contracts. The contract for printing and ruling blanks, postal cards, &c., for the various city offices was awarded to Benjamin Singerly, the lowest bidder. The following bids were received for printing the annual report of the City Controller, together with the annual reports of the other city officers: Stevenson & Foster, $480.50. Jos. Anderson & Co., $384. South Side *Herald* Printing Co., $258. The contract was let to the last named firm. For printing the *Municipal Record* the Pittsburgh GAZETTE bid $2.76½ per page, and the South Side *Herald* Printing Co $2.24 per page. This contract was also awarded to the *Herald* Co.

The Appeals Committee.

At the meeting last night of the Committee on Appeals, Mr. W. J. Finnerty was elected chairman. Among the petitions for exonerations and abatements of taxes which were presented, those of Jacob Marks, of the Thirty-first ward, and Wm. Hageman, of the Twenty-third ward, were allowed. The petitions of J. H. Crane, Thirty-second ward; Lewis Berkowitz, Fourteenth ward; Thomas Hill, Eighth ward; Arthur Fitzpatrick, Thirty-second ward, and Th. Menger, Seventh ward, were referred to the Assessor. The petition of the Home for the Friendless, on Chatham street, to be released from paying sewer assessment was referred to the Finance Committee. The same disposition was made of the petition of Amelia M. E. Mingiss for refunding of tax on a house in the Thirty sixth ward, which was destroyed by fire.

Badly Burned.

Lillie Leonard, a domestic at the residence of Mrs. Keating, No. 36 Third avenue, was very badly burned yesterday morning, and her recovery is considered doubtful. It appears that the young woman was engaged in cooking dinner, and while standing with her back towards the range her clothes took fire. She uttered several piercing shrieks, and then running out into the hall attempted to ascend the stairs. She was met by Mr. and Miss Keating, who succeeded in extinguishing the flames, but not until the clothing of the victim was almost entirely consumed. Drs. Wray and Shaw were immediately summoned, and on making an examination found that some portions of the body were literally burned to a crisp. They dressed her injuries, but they have no hopes of her recovery. The parents of the injured girl reside in Temperanceville. In attempting to extinguish the flames Miss Keating had her right hand severely burned.

Hymeneal.

The Second United Presbyterian Church, this city, was the scene of a very interesting hymeneal ceremony last evening, in which our young friends, Mr. Thomas J. Gillespie and Miss Jennie Hastings, were the happy principals, and Rev. T. H. Hanna the officiating minister. The occasion had drawn together a large number of the friends of the worthy pair, and the congratulations of which they were the recipients gave evidence of the great regard in which they are held by all who have the privilege of their acquaintance.

Of the fortunate groom it gives us pleasure to add ours to other words of commendation. He is a young gentleman of energy, spirit, fine business tact, and genial manners—one who practically illustrates in business and social life the graces of an earnest Christian gentleman. He certainly deserves the best of fortune, and it is a source of unfeigned pleasure to his friends to know that in the selection of a consort he has been singularly fortunate in securing one who is universally held in the highest esteem. She is the accomplished daughter of contractor Mr. Hastings, and is a lady of rare natural and cultured graces of mind and heart—one who is proverbial for a character in which is combined high mental culture and Christian faith with all the brighter graces of the truest womanhood. The happy groom deserves congratulations upon having, in the matrimonial lottery, drawn a rare prize.

The young couple thus felicitously mated, commence their hymeneal sojourn under the most favoring auspices, and if the Good Genius who presides over happy nuptials vouchsafes them half the favor their merits deserve, their future will be one of the highest happiness, and their path be illumined with sunshine all the way, as they journey the years together.

MORTUARY REPORT.

Deaths in Pittsburgh Last Week.

Dr. W. S. Snively, Physician to the Board of Health, reports the following deaths in this city for the week ending Saturday last.

CAUSES OF DEATH.—Anoplexy 1; capillary bronchitis 1, cerebro spinal meningitis 1; consumption 7; convulsions 1; croup 1; diphtheritis 1; debility 2; morbid dentition 1; dysentery 1; enteritis 3; eczema 1; typhoid fever 2; scarlet fever 4; gastritis 1; heart disease 1; atrophy of liver 1; congestion of lungs 3; meningitis 2; old age 1; premature birth 1, pneumonitis 4; smallpox 2; congenital syphilis 1; tabes mesenterica 2; unknown 2; whooping cough 2. Total, 50.

COLOR.—White 43; colored 5. Total, 50.

SOCIAL RELATIONS.—Married 6; single 39; widows 4; widowers 1. Total, 50.

AGE.—Under 1 year 19; from 1 to 2 years 7; from 2 to 5 years 2; from 5 to 10 years 3; from 10 to 20 years 2; from 20 to 30 years 4; from 30 to 40 years 2; from 40 to 50 years 1; from 50 to 60 years 1; from 60 to 70 years 2; from 70 to 80 years 2. Total, 50.

KICKED TO DEATH.

Fatal Accident on Ellsworth Avenue.

John Blue, a teamster residing at Negley's Run, in the Nineteenth ward, was kicked by a horse yesterday and killed. He was taking dinner with his brother-in-law, Robert Dalzell, who lives on Ellsworth avenue, and had tied his horse to a post in the yard. A train of cars passing by frightened the animal, which began to plunge about, which it was further aggravated by a number of dogs barking at its heels. Mr. Blue ran out of the house to quiet the horse, but as he approached it he was kicked in the stomach, and with such force that he died within fifteen minutes afterward, only speaking a few words. Coroner McClaflin held an inquest on the remains and the jury rendered a verdict of accidental death. Deceased was twenty-seven years of age, and leaves a wife and one child. It is only a few weeks since one of his children was found drowned in Negley's Run. He was in the employ of W. S. McKee, a contractor.

THE TEACHERS' INSTITUTE.

Yesterday's Proceedings.

The attendance at yesterday's sittings of the Allegheny county Teachers' Institute was about the same as on the programme for an ensodgrass was on the programme for an essay as a part of the forenoon's proceedings, and it is to be regretted that she was not present to read it, because she is recognized as one of the most energetic and thorough teachers in Allegheny city. "Theory" was the subject of a discourse by Prof. Fradenburg, of the State Normal school, who followed by Prof. Jones, who spoke on "Fine Arts." The question "Should the Self Reporting System be Abandoned" evoked quite a discussion, the majority of the debaters arguing in the affirmative, and, as a consequence, taking the ground that pupils are more addicted to telling stories than the truth, notwithstanding the numerour warning mottoes which adorn nearly every school room, and the principles of moral virtue inculcated by the teacher. This discussion closed the morning session and after a strong speech from Mr. Douthett in opposition to spelling matches the Institute adjourned. Mr. Douthett may be strongly inclined to look with disfavor on orthographical contests, but in disparaging them he is certainly swimming against the tide, as the general looks around may see. That his opinions on that subject are not shared by all other teachers, is evidenced by the interest with which they enter into such matches.

At the afternoon session Miss Jennie N. Somerville read an interesting essay on "Methods of Teaching Orthography," and Professor Burtt talked about American Politics, certainly a prolific subject, and in the handling of which 40 is not hard to "point a moral and adorn a tale." In the evening Prof. Curry told what education is and what it isn't, Superintendent Davis lectured on the nature and lineage of the elements of the English language, and Rev. Wm. F. Keans, of Braddock's Fields, told of "Egypt and the Wilderness of the Red Sea."

Pittsburgh Female College.

Spring term commences April 15. Send to Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D. for catalogue. MWF

Dr. Sadler, Oculist and Aurist,

removes to No. 256 Penn avenue, between Eighth and Ninth streets, April 1.

SPELLING CONTESTS.

A Juvenile Matched at Sharpsburg—Two Trials by the Adult Contestants—A Tea Party in Connection With the "Spell"—An Enjoyable Occasion.

Spelling matches and socials seem to be all the rage at the present time and as the custom has become general, it will not end until all have taken a hand and such recreations have gone the rounds. The churches in the city have been especially wide awake to giving entertainments, and have realized handsome profits from the same which they have applied, as a general thing to the libraries of the Sunday schools. The same spelling fever which has been raging in the city has already reached the country villages and boroughs and in some instances, instead of having a simple spelling school, a social is compled with it which makes the exercises doubly enjoyable.

A very pleasant affair took place in Gibson's hall, in Sharpsburg borough last night in the shape of a Martha Washington tea party and spelling match combined. The matter had been under consideration for some time and it was the intention for the ladies to appear in full continental dress, but as this was about to be attended with much trouble, it was abandoned to some extent. However, the female portion of the crowd present, who had the matter in charge, appeared with the old-fashioned caps on their heads and wide collars about their necks. Mrs. Sallie Hines acted in the capacity of Martha Washington, and carried out her part of the programme most effectively. The first part of the evening was employed in social conversation, which was kept up until about half-past eight o'clock. A juvenile spelling class was then organized, which consisted of a dozen little boys and girls on each side, who kept the floor for about half an hour. Following this the captains for the adult class were announced and the names of those who were to take part were called and they took their places. The following were the contestants:

Captain.	*Captain.*
Miss Lucy Dearmit.	Mrs. F. Darragh.
Mr. Logan.	W. Shaw.
Miss J. Adams.	Miss Satterlee.
David Fitzsimmons.	Mr. Fitzgerald.
Mr. Onions.	Miss Dunlap.
Miss Lena Kirk.	Mr. Hammond.
Miss Bell.	Miss Hattie Jones.
Mr. J. Onions.	Mr. Rice.
Mr. Vales.	Mr. Weigel.
Mr. Satterlee.	Miss Adams.
Mr. Walter Logan.	James Wilkinson.

The classes having been compiled Mr. N. G. Ayers was chosen "pedagogue" and Messrs. W. H. Wheeler and J. W. Over referees. The schoolmaster announced that a beautiful boquet would be presented to the champion lady speller and a cane to the gentleman who kept the floor last. After this announcement the contest began and a fearful slaughter among the contending parties followed. About half a dozen rounds were spelled when the word "escritoire" was given out and proved a stumper, every one falling in the attempt to get the letters in their proper places. As the entire class had been "floored" it was announced that by the payment of five cents each they would be restored to their places, and the nickels began to be poured into the coffers of the treasury at a rapid rate. A second "set to" was had, with but little better success than the first. Only a few words were spelled until four were left standing, and the word "gabardine" closed the contest. Mr. and Miss Satterlee, brother and sister, were the last on the floor and were declared the victors, and the presentation of the articles was proceeded with, Mr. J. W. Over making the speech as he passed the boquet into the hands of the young lady, and Mrs. Fannie Darragh following in some appropriate remarks as she transferred the cane into the custody of its new owner. It was a beautiful piece of workmanship, being several colors, and was prepared especially for the occasion. Its owner had some difficulty to preserve it, as he was surrounded by a number who were ready to demolish it on account of its *sweetness*. Just before the spelling was closed, word came from the kitchen that those who were interested in a peculiar feeling about the inner man could have their hunger satisfied by making their wants known, and calling upon the committee in charge. One gentleman rose to his feet and said, "this way now for your sandwiches—this way gentleman, the ladies are waiting for you," but they did not have to wait long, as the way those sandwiches and that coffee was dealt out to the crowd was not slow. A number of tables were placed about the room, and one or two stands might be seen at which fancy confectionery was sold.

The object of the whole affair was a laudable one, viz: for the purpose of raising money to be placed in the hands of the relief society for the benifit of the poor. The proceeds will net quite a respectable amount, and while those whose who contributed enjoyed their money's worth at the party, they have the satisfaction of knowing that they gave something in this way to buy bread for the purpose of feeding many hungry mouths and clothing for the worthy poor. Taken as a whole the evening was a most enjoyable one, and the attendance very large—the most noticeable feature of which was, the number of young people who were present. The sport lasted until a late hour, when the pleasure goers dispersed for their homes.

At the Third Methodist Church.

The spelling match last night at the Third Methodist Church, on Fifth avenue, was but one of several that were held in that neighborhood, but it was a good one and afforded intense enjoyment to all who were present. The audience, which did not quite fill the church, was very demonstrative, and every unfortunate who was obliged to be carried to the rear was saluted with repeated rounds of applause. Rev. Hull acted as umpire, and Rev. S. R. Frazier officiated as "schoolmaster." The captains were Robert Black and Miss Annie Moore, and their companies, which seemed to comprise a larger number of spellers than usual, were of the best orthographical metal that could be found. School teachers were well represented in the ranks, and as the words given were chosen from Osgood's speller, it was almost impossible to put any of them down because of their familiarity with the contents of the book. The spelling commenced about half past eight o'clock, and at ten o'clock, when our reporter left the church, it was still in full blast, comparatively few having been spelled down, and the prospect being good for a continuance of the contest throughout the night. Among the words missed were "candelabrum," "syringe," "wrench," "heighten" &c. The latter was missed in a very funny way the one to whom it was first given rendering it "hitun," which may be considered correct phonetically. Mr. Hampton would spell on "plausably," Mr. Lambie on "hypotaneuse," Mr. J. B. Glass on "verbocity and Mr. Black, one of the Captains, on "reassositate." "Porphyry" floored two out of three, and "prevaricate" was more than others could stand.

Prof. D. G. Barbour will lecture at the Hazelwood schoolhouse on Thursday evening next, at eight o'clock. Subject, "The Spelling Mania." All persons entering the hall will be privileged to compete for the prizes. They can select five words from Webster's dictionary, write them legibly on a card and attach their names; on entering the Hall, present the card to the doorkeeper, who will carefully deposit it in a box. After the lecture a gentleman will be selected from the audience, who will take charge of the box, draw out the lists, propound the words to the speaker, who will spell them. Should he fail to spell any word on the lists so presented, the party whose name appears on the same will be called forward for the prize.

COMING MATCHES.

Another spelling match will take place on Friday evening, at Arch street M. E. church, Allegheny. Mr. James D. Campbell and Mr. E. Dilworth, are to be captains.

At Westminster Presbyterian church, Frankstown avenue, East End, there will be a spelling match on Thursday evening, April 1st, with Rev. John N. McGonigle and Capt. W. F. Aull, as the captains. The proceeds are for the benefit of the poor. A volume of Shakspeare's works is to be presented to the best speller.

Something new in the line of spelling matches is to come off at the residence of Rev. J. K. Melhorn, on Seventh street, South Side, on next Thursday evening, on the occasion of the Grace English Lutheran church mite society. A large class will be formed, and instead of the victim of a misspelled word taking his or her seat, they will only go further down the class and allow the best spellers to trap, or in other words "go head." Each speller of a correct word will receive marks of merit, and at the end of an hour the "spell" will close, and it will be made known who has the greatest number of marks.

PITTSBURGH VS. ALLEGHENY.

The great spelling contest between a number of the residents of the two cities, to take place in Library Hall, will take place tonight. The names of the spellers are as follows:

Allegheny.

Miss Lucy Rodgers, Miss Lizzie V. Brown, Miss Lizzie Barton, Miss E. Bovle, Miss Annie Frazier, Miss Allie Adsee, Mr. Edward Craig, Mr. Alexander Johnston, Mr. Edward Bryan, Mr. J. B. Kennedy, Mr. W. S. Meek, Mr. Wm. N. Howard, Mr. Geo. A. Kelley, Miss Katie Strasser.

Pittsburgh.

Miss M. A. Stratton, Miss Alice J. Jackson, Miss Annie Marshall, Miss H. W. Hamilton, Mrs. Ellen Black, Mr. W. B. Watkins, Mr. W. R. Ford, Mr. E. M. Still, Mr. Jas. L. Harrison, Mr. T. H. Douglass, Mr. John P. Scott, Mr. W. J. Jackson, Mr. Chester Robie.

The Hon. J. M. Kirkpatrick, W. D. Moore, Esq., and Hon. Felix R. Brunot, have consented to act as judges, and will award the prize to the champion.

Matches That Have Been.

A match took place in the Presbyterian church, at Shady Side, on Monday evening. Robert Pitcairn was selected as the leader of the Pennsylvania Railroad forces, while the opposing army was marshaled by Maj. W. B. Negley. President Nott, of Common Council, John A. Renshaw officiated as school master, while the duties of referee were attended to by Rev. Wm. T. Beatty. After a gallant fight President Negley went down in "chorus, putting in an "o" too many, and Captain Pitcairn quietly succumbed to a similarly perplexing little joker. The word "desiccate" carried away the last of the diminished army, and Miss Susie Mitchell, who represented the interests of the Pennsylvania Railroad, carried off the prize—a handsome boquet.

A match came off in the Presbyterian Church, South Side, on Monday evening, Captains Hermott and Decker leading the columns. After an hours' fun, Miss Simpson was proclaimed victor.

Monday evening a match came off in the school house at Braddocks. About two hundred and fifty people were present, and seventy-five spellers were in line. Mr. Dempster and Mr. Welsh acted as schoolmasters and Isaac Mills as referee. Mr. J. Carson, of Saltsburg, was the first to miss, and was presented with a nicely colored cup. The presentation speech was made by Mr. Bennett. When the number was reduced to twenty, the remaining spellers were presented with pencil and paper, and were instructed to write the following ten words: "Baccalaureate," "buttress," "cicerone," "calcareous," "champaign," "chrysalis," corpuscle," "crystalline," "curvilinear," "cuisine." Dr. Long and George Faucet were the only persons who came out unscathed. These two tried ten other words on paper, Dr. Long being the victor. The dictionary was presented to him, but he did not wish it, and requested the identical twenty to repeat the process. Ten more words were given, as follows: "Debouch," "debidous," "efflorescence," "epilepsy," "euphemism," "eviscerate," "eudicial," "flagellate," "foliaceous." George Faucet and Mr. Bell missed but one each. Then they were given ten words again, and each missed two. Ten other words were given, and George Faucet missed four and Mr. Bell three. Mr. Bell was then presented with the dictionary.

There was a match in the U. P. Church at McKeesport on Monday evening. Rev. A. H. Elder was chairman of the meeting, and W. P. Wampler, Esq., the recently elected and popular burgess of the borough, was selected as referee. The captains were Professor L. L. Book, the principal of the school, and Mrs. E. H. Scott, the postmistress of the borough. The contest was then inaugurated and continued for two hours, when it was declared by the referee to be a draw. This upper stone was finally thrown to one side—exposing to view the stone in which a receptacle about eighteen inches long, twelve inches wide and eighteen inches deep had been made to receive the articles to be preserved. This was covered by a piece of sheet iron, which had been kept in place by the mason's trowel. The crowd at sight of the corner stone pressed up closer until it was found necessary to clear a space around it to allow the contents to be removed. Mr. Peter Dressler, one of the officers of the Church, was on hand and the articles as they were received were given into his charge. There were first brought out pieces of coin as follows: One silver ten cent piece stamped 1828; one silver quarter stamped 1821; seven five cent pieces and silver fifty cent pieces, each stamped 1829; five cent piece stamped 1830; one cent copper piece marked 1832; a small silver medal, about the size of a dollar, upon one side of which were the letters "G. B." and on the reverse side "S. T. K. S. T. W. S." There was also a circular silver plate, about two inches in diameter, upon one side of which was the inscription: "The corner stone of this church was laid on the second day of July, A. D. 1833." On the reverse side there was stamped a heart and two hands clasped. In addition to the coin the receptacle contained a bottle of wine, that had a rich oleaginous color that would have warmed an anchorite into enthusiasm. Another bottle, carefully sealed, contained a manuscript, but it was illegible, and what it was about could not be ascertained; then there was an English paper called "Methodist," dated March 23, 1833; another, "The Reformed United States," printed in German, and dated June, 1833; another German paper, "The Pittsburgh Observer," dated June 15, 1833; the Christian Sentinel," (German) dated April 12, 1833, and the "Evangelical Lutheran Preacher," (German) dated June, 1833, printed at York, Pennsylvania; editors, Rev. Hazelius, Revs. J. G. Morris. The papers crumbled when they were exposed to the air and had the appearance of charred paper. Very little of them could be made out. There was also a Bible printed in German which was in a fair state of preservation,—all except the binding which had begun to crumble. A Hymn Book, "The General Song Book," as it was entitled, crumbled as soon as it was touched; and last of all was a stick of sealing wax as good as the day it was put into the corner stone.

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New Designs.

Messrs. J. L. Lytle & Co., 169 Smithfield street, are offering some very handsome suits of Parlor, Chamber and Dining-room Furniture, at lower prices than ever before.

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The Best Bed Lounge.

The McDonough Bed Lounge is the cheapest and most convenient. Call and examine it. A pretty piece of furniture during the day, and an elegant bed at night. Made and sold only by

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New and Rich Designs

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THE COURTS.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

United States District Court.

(Before Judge McCandless.)

George W. Kinney, bankrupt, Armstrong county. The creditors having chosen Wallace Martin, of Parker's as assignee, the same was approved.

S. Frankinstine, bankrupt, Clarence county. On application of the assignee, an order was made for the sale of certain real estate.

Simmons & Co. et al. vs Thomas J. Fearl, debtor, Somerset county. The motion to dismiss proceedings with the reasons there for, presented and referred to Register Harper for examination and report.

James Bown, debtor, Pittsburgh. The Register's report on composition meeting presented, together with the resolution adopted. An order was made directing the Marshal to notify the creditors to appear on the 9th prox., to ascertain whether the resolution has been passed according to the act, and to show cause why the rule should not be recorded.

Oscar F. Sheldon and Hiram Sheldon, Crawford county, bankrupts. Petition of assignee presented. It is ordered they have leave to continue the tanning business, so far as may be necessary to finish the stock on hand, and make the same marketable and sell it, for a period not exceeding nine months from the adjudication.

M. L. Bermingh, bankrupt, Pittsburgh. The assignees' report of the sale of certain real estate presented and confirmed.

Common Pleas Court, No. 1,

(Before Judges Sterrett and Collier.)

John Boyd vs. John Hayne; action on a book account. Verdict for the defendant.

The case of John Brion vs. Rebecca Bose, Robert Flynn and Thomas Mehan, an action of replevin, is on trial before Judge Sterrett.

In the case of John F. Cluley vs. Edward Kenna and Mark Campbell, a *scire facias* on a mechanic's lien, a juror was withdrawn and cause continued.

David Jones vs. Godfrey & Clark, an action to recover for digging a well. On trial before Judge Collier.

Trial List for To-day.

Newton vs. Corwell et al.
Chambers vs. Miller.
Ross vs. Campbell.
Boyd vs. Phillips.
Limbach vs. Hartner et al.
Murdock et al. vs. Meldrun.
Crawford vs. Mulholland et al.
Hillerick et al. vs. Rout et al.
Hoerr vs. Rebbed.
Striepcke & Co. vs. Schrieber et ux.
Doron vs. Brinton.
Voll vs. Schmidt.
Voll vs. Friday.
Miller vs. Scanlon & Co.
Hankins vs. Knox.
Welsh vs. Rockershauser.
Wallace vs. McMurry et al.

Common Pleas Court No. 2.

(Before Judges Kirkpatrick and White.)

The argument list still engages the attention of this Court.

Criminal Court.

(Before Judge Ewing.)

David Drain, indicted for false pretences in cheating a boarding house keeper, having pleaded guilty, was sentenced to undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for a period of twenty-four hours. Mary Vick was the prosecutrix.

James Donohue, indicted for selling a lottery ticket, on oath of Henry Myers, was convicted, but recommended to the mercy of the Court.

On payment of costs by defendant a *nolle pros.* was allowed in the case of John Lahr, indicted for selling liquor without license, on oath of L. Herriott.

John Esherwood, indicted for selling liquor to minors, was acquitted and the costs directed to be divided between him and the prosecutor, Campbell Bartley.

Andrew Ingold, indicted for larceny as bailee, on oath of Matthew Cridge, was acquitted.

The jury in the case of the Commonwealth vs. M. Hartung, indicted for selling liquor to minors, on oath of C. G. Haids, returned a verdict of guilty, recommending defendant to the mercy of the Court.

Joseph Barnum is on trial on a charge of fornication.

Trial List for To-day.

Commonwealth vs

John H. Thorp,	Robert Anderson,
Adam Gipp (2)	Patrick Monahan,
Jacob Curie, Jr.,	George Graff,
John C. Mahon,	Joseph Rodgers,
Marica Prutting,	Chris. Magru et al.
Matthew Bosner,	Andrew Busha,
Charles Ross,	Albert Stehle,
John Sullivan,	Thos. Dunn et al.,
W. H. Hunter,	John Gilmore,
W. H. Cook,	Marg. Alexander,
Daniel Hagerty,	W. H. Householder
Pat. Lyon,	et al.,
Conrad Miller (2),	John Gilbreath.
Daniel Croft,	

COMMON PLEAS JURORS.

List of Names Drawn for Nos. One and Two.

The following jurors have been drawn by Sheriff Hare and the Jury Commissioners, to serve in the Common Pleas Court No. 1, commencing the third Monday of April:

Victor G. Knorr, druggist, John Cook, farmer, Moses Dunlevy, constable; Jas. H. Stewart, merchant; Thomas Lytle, laborer; Chas. Kimball; Isaac Rigby, bricklayer; Thos. Ward, painter; Chas. Foster, merchant; Wm. Mockler, gent.; Adolph Welty, laborer; Fred. Smith, Sr., gent; Thomas Black, laborer; Michael Cahill, foreman; John G. Reel, manufacturer; John Moffitt, carpenter; Malick H. Hall, merchant; James Gordon, laborer; Henry Lewis, merchant; Jas. McMasters, carpenter; Alonzo Early, laborer; Wm. H. McGee, stair builder; R. H. Blackburn, coal merchant; Samuel Jamison, laborer; Henry Hazzelius, Rev. J. G. Wm. Dalzell, stonemason; Jno. R. Mahaffey, farmer; Jno. Evans, shoemaker; Geo. Dean, clerk; Moore Noble, merchant; Peter Cready, plasterer; Jno. Rhoades, farmer; Ralph Wintergill, caulker; Joseph Scott, farmer; Joseph McMash, farmer; Samuel Campbell, laborer; Jno. R. Whittaker, clerk; John McCheney, laborer; Robt. Simpson, farmer; Jas. Bryan, merchant; Alphonsor Kim, varnisher; Henry Schlagg, gentleman; Jno. Mass, Dean, gent; H. H. Robb, engineer; Jno. Miller, farmer; J. F. Patterson, farmer; Geo. Kenndy, farmer; H. W. Buffum, merchant; Jas. R. Doyle, blacksmith; Jno. Collins, farmer; Lawrence Metzig, rope maker; Peter G. Frank, laborer; Henry Hartz, rope maker; Captain Samuel Kerr, farmer; Jacob Elsesser, Justice of the Peace; William Gowiley, driver; Newton Lurtin, farmer; Michael Kirk, grocer.

FOR COMMON PLEAS NO. 2.

Wm. Bradbury, moulder; Jno. Graham, blacksmith; Jas. Wall, farmer; George B. Keys, carpenter; Hugh McCoy, carpenter; Daniel Volz, saloon; Peter Irving, farmer, Benj. Bredin, tailor; Christ. Schirely, plasterer; Emanuel Page, gent; Ed. Mahew, laborer; Jas. Quigley, agent; Jas. Irwin, gent; Wm. McDonell, farmer; Henry Nesmith, engineer; Jas. McWalker, weaver; Jno. Patterson, farmer; Henry Morrow, gent; O. P. Duff, merchant; Owen Corcoran, gent; William H. Seaton, machinist; Thomas Broderick, laborer; P. J. Haggerty, clerk; L. C. McMillen, tailor; Wm. McClaren, farmer; John Wilson, merchant; Peter Keil, Jr., Justice of the Peace; J. L. Jordan, window glass blower; James Dunlap, Deputy Sheriff; Wm. Midway, farmer; Ed. Mahew, was on hand and the articles as they were received were given into his charge. There were first brought out pieces of coin as follows: One silver ten cent piece stamped 1828; one silver quarter stamped 1821; seven five cent pieces and silver fifty cent pieces, each stamped 1829; five cent piece stamped 1830; one cent copper piece marked 1832; a small silver medal, about the size of a dollar, upon one side of which were the letters "G. B." and on the reverse side "S. T. K. S. T. W. S." There was also a circular silver plate, about two inches in diameter, upon one side of which was the inscription: "The corner stone of this church was laid on the second day of July, A. D. 1833." On the reverse side there was stamped a heart and two hands clasped. In addition to the coin the receptacle contained a bottle of wine, that had a rich oleaginous color that would have warmed an anchorite into enthusiasm. Another bottle, carefully sealed,, contained a manuscript, but it was illegible, and what it was about could not be ascertained; then there was an English paper called "Methodist," dated March 23, 1833; another, "The Reformed United States,", printed in German, and dated June, 1833; another German paper, "The Pittsburgh Observer," dated June 15, 1833; the Christian Sentinel," (German) dated April 12, 1833, and the "Evangelical Lutheran Preacher," (German) dated June, 1833, printed at York, Pennsylvania; editors, Rev. Hazelius, Revs. J. G. Morris. The papers crumbled when they were exposed to the air and had the appearance of charred paper. Very little of them could be made out. There was also a Bible printed in German which was in a fair state of preservation,—all except the binding which had begun to crumble. A Hymn Book, "The General Song Book," as it was entitled, crumbled as soon as it was touched; and last of all was a stick of sealing wax as good as the day it was put into the corner stone.

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At THOMPSON & CO'S. 84 Wood street.

The Best Bed Lounge.

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REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

Deeds Filed for Record.

The following deeds were filed for record since our last report:

Thomas J. Griffith et ux. to Thos R. Griffith, Feb. 15, 1872; lot in Crescent township containing 42 perches. Price.....$1

James Kelly to Samuel L. Peden, Dec. 28, 1874; one acre and 19 5-10 perches in Wilkins township. Price.....$500

J. P. Weddell et ux. to D. W. McBryar, March 25, 1875; lot in Elizabeth township. Price.....$475

R. M. Elliott et ux. to Jos. F. Weddell, Feb. 24, 1875; three lots in same township as above, with buildings. Price.....$750

Joseph Bell et ux. to Ulrich Kress, Jan. 7, 1872; lot in Baldwin township containing 41 19-100 perches. Price.....$1,000

John Wm. Logue to William L. Kier, Jan. 29, 1875; lot in Seventeenth ward, city, on Forty-fourth street, 30x127 feet 5 inches, with buildings. Price.....$6,500

Sheriff's Poll Deed to John R. Large, December 23, 1874; lot in Elizabeth township. Price.....$75

R. M. Elliott et ux. to Jos. F. Weddell, Feb. 24, 1875; three lots in same township as above, with buildings. Price.....$750

Sheriff's poll deed to John Kopper, March 16, 1875; 84 acres and 104¾ perches in same township, as above. Price.....$1,000